The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE PRESIDENT IMPORTUNED TO CALL AN EXTRA SESSION.

Secretary Carlisle Cleaning Out the Treasury Ring.—Probable Change in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8.—President Cleveland is being importuned to call an immediate extra session of Congress and the presence of ex-Speaker Crisp in town started a rumor that he had so decided. If he has he has not made the decision public. There is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland would call an immediate extra session if he knew that it would promptly repeal the Sherman Silver law, but of that he is not certain, and a refusal to repeal might have a bad effect on the financial situation, which has not been affected by the Wall street excitement during last week. Many democrats express the opinion that it would be proper thing at this time to call an extra session and throw the responsibility of maintaining the government credit upon Congress, but they also express their confidence in the President's ability to do the right thing.

Secretary Carlisle took a long step in the right direction when he demanded the resignation of A. L. Sturtevant, chief of the division of stationery. Sturtevant has been in office 32 years, is rich, a salaried officer of a prosperous safe deposit company and savings bank, and is moreover a ring leader in what is locally known as the "Treasury ring," members of which have for years boasted that no Secretary could get along without them. It has not been two weeks since a local paper printed a list of probable changes in the Treasury, singling out those who belonged to the "Treasury ring" as men whose services it would be impossible for Mr. Carlisle to dispense with and still continue to do business, and even now the same paper says that Mr. Carlisle will upon consideration of the matter request Sturtevant to withdraw his resignation, but all the same he will not. He will probably get rid of every chief who belongs to the ring, just to show them how easy it is to get along without them. He certainly ought to.

"Secretary Lamont," said a New Yorker to your correspondent, "has no intention of remaining in the cabinet. He only accepted a portfolio as a favor to his old friend, the President, and with the express understanding that he would resign as soon as certain work was done in which he was to take part. Exactly what that work is I don't think any body, except Dan and Mr. Cleveland, know; but there are good reasons to suppose that it relates largely to the federal appointments in New York, and as soon as all of those appointments—the prominent ones, I mean—are made, I am under the impression that Secretary Lamont will resign and resume his connection with the Whitney street railway syndicate, where his salary was more than three times what he now receives. Secretary Lamont declines to discuss the probability of his early resignation dismissing inquiries with the statement that he has no present intention of resigning. But there are other things which point to the probability of his doing so. The Secretary of War has less patronage than any other member of the cabinet, but Secretary Lamont has not availed himself even of the little at his disposal, and many believe that it is because he wishes his successor to have the choosing of the officials. Another thing which has been commented upon is that the Lamonts have not given up their residence in New York city, and when Mrs. Lamont was in Washington a short time ago she spoke very indefinitely about her coming here to live again; and only last week she accepted the presidency of a New York social organization, which would not have been tendered to her had it been supposed that she had any immediate intention of removing her residence to Washington.

Why misrepresentation should be so general in Republican newspapers, as to the number of fourth class postmasters appointed, when it is so easy to get the official figures is one of those things that are difficult to understand. The republican postmasters cannot be "fired out" too fast for the average democrat, and it would therefore when viewed through party glasses be rather creditable than otherwise to Mr. Maxwell had be exceeded the record of Mr. Clarkson in putting in republicans four years ago, but he has not come up to that record by a long shot, as will be seen from the figures below. During the first two months of the Harrison administration 5,104 fourth class postmasters were appointed, while the number appointed during the first two months of the present administration only reached 3,894, of which 2,685 were made to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death. So you see only 1,209 republicans have been removed, against 3,496 democrats removed by Clarkson in the same period. Brother Maxwell may largely increase his speed in making removals without offending any good democrat. The record of Presidential postmasters appointed during the same periods stands Harrison 264, Cleveland 155.

Mothers and Guardians Warned.

According to the newspapers of Chicago that city is a very bad place at best, but the same authority gives assurance that it will be far worse than usual during the continuance of the Fair. The Protective Association for Women and Children, and kindred organizations, have issued a "Warning to Mothers and Guardians," in which they say:

"We, the members of the societies of Chicago interested in the welfare of women, who are in a position to know the dangers here threatening young, inexperienced, or thoughtless girls, give this warning to mothers and guardians of such young persons who may visit Chicago during the World's Fair. Care should be taken lest the young visitor be exposed to evil influences. The worst as well as the best of man and woman kind will be in Chicago during the next six months. Unfortunately it is true that the worst often are more active than the best. The moralist walks the streets quietly and passively; the procurer, the fast man, and the intriguing woman are aggressive. Like Satan, they are continually 'going about seeking whom they may devour.' There is no doubt that thousands of girls are led astray yearly in Chicago. We are making an effort to prevent so far as possible an appalling increase in the number."

This should be heeded by those to whom it is addressed, and also by girls who expect to visit Chicago this summer, and who may not be fully protected by parents, guardians, relatives or friends. These Associations advise:

(1) If possible, accompany your daughters, but in no case allow them to go unless under the care of trustworthy persons of mature age and experience; (2) If you have no acquaintances in Chicago, and have not the means of stopping at first-class hotels, be careful in the selection of a boarding house. It will be best to write to "The Women and Children's Protective Agency," Room 828, Opera House Building, Chicago, Ill., which will give the name and address of some respectable person having decent rooms for rent; (3) Women arriving in the night will do well to ask information of the janitress of the ladies' waiting room in the depot and remain under her protection until morning; (4) Girls should avoid making acquaintances—male or female—on the cars, nor should they pay attention to advertisements of "light work and good wages for young girls."

Let all the young damsels who read the REPORTER, heed this warning, if they visit the fair unaccompanied by a friend to protect them.

Plant Nut Trees

There is rough land on almost all our farms where it would pay better to plant nuts, both for timber and for the nuts for market, than anything else. A large farm with these trees set on the roadside, perhaps thirty feet from the centre of the road and twenty-five feet apart, would sell enough nuts every year to pay the taxes and leave a surplus for each picker sufficient to pay for the picking. Just why farmers should neglect to properly care for such trees and suffer loss thereby is strange.

One More Promised.

We are informed that Messrs. Newton S. Bailey and Walter S. Crosswaite, two gentlemen lately connected with the Williamsport *Times*, are seriously considering the feasibility of resurrecting the deceased *Centre County Times* at Spring Mills, and putting new blood into the corpse. The county now sports twelve thriving and prosperous papers and there is no possible reason why another cannot find a means of creating for itself a place in the reading public in Centre county.

Deaths in the County.

On Tuesday noon Mrs. Hafer, wife of Dr. A. W. Hafer, of Bellefonte, died at her home after an extended illness with consumption. She leaves a husband and four daughters.

Mrs. Pownell, 82 years of age, died in Boggs township Monday afternoon. She was a sister of Mrs. J. T. Hoover, of Bellefonte, and also has a sister living at Snow Shoe Intersection.

THE BOYER tax bill having been pronounced constitutional by Judge Simonton, will, no doubt, have a tendency to lessen the prospect of the passage of the Niles tax bill, which measure seemed to have been loosing ground as it began to be scrutinized more closely.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

OFFICE-SEEKERS TIRE CLEVELAND.

He Says He Wants More Time to Devote to Public Duty.

The following, dated "Executive Mansion, May 8," has been issued by the President for publication:

"It has become apparent after two months' experience that the rules heretofore promulgated regulating interviews with the President have wholly failed in their operation. The time which, under those rules, was set apart for the reception of Senators and Representatives has been almost entirely spent in listening to applications for office, which have been bewildering in volume, perplexing and exhausting in their iteration and impossible of remembrance.

"A due regard for public duty, which must be neglected if present conditions continue, and an observance of the limitations placed upon human endurance oblige me to decline from and after this date all personal interviews with those seeking appointments to office except as I on my own motion may especially invite them. The same considerations make it impossible for me to receive those who merely desire to pay their respects except on the days and during the hours especially designated for that purpose.

"I earnestly request Senators and Representatives to aid me in securing for them uninterrupted interviews by declining to introduce their constituents and friends when visiting the Executive Mansion during the hours designated for their reception. Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated importunity and by remaining at Washington to await results."

Praise for the Kicker.

From Washington *News:* There is a good deal of pleasure in finding fault, and growling, and kicking, and proving that whatever is is wrong. The insipid person who takes everything as it comes with a smile of approval will never set the river on fire or make the world turn backward. The conscientious and artistic kicker is the most valuable man in the world; he is our best friend, although we are prone to regard him as our worst enemy. If it wasn't for him the landlord at our pressed brick boarding house would feed us on fried liver altogether; people would never clean their sidewalks or sprinkle ashes on the ice; laundrymen would be forever sending us linen towels in place of silk handkerchiefs. But why go into particulars? The kicker regulates the world and makes it the dear sweet place it is; he does his work for pure love of it; perhaps he kicks a little too much occasionally, but his intentions are splended and he should live to a green old age and have pie just as often as he wants it.

Old Style Postage Stamp.

Such is the disfavor in which the blanket postage stamp is held, notwithstanding it was designed by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker as a tribute to the memory of Christopher Columbus, that many postmasters have requested the department at Washington to supply their offices exclusively with the old style one and two cent stamps. Business and professional men, as well as the public generally, object to the new stamp as being clumsily large, needing too much tongue service to lick it and occupying too much room on an envelope or paper wrapper. When Wanamaker ordered the stamp he was evidently thinking about selling calico by the yard.

Decoration Day.

Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R., met in the post room last Saturday to appoint committees to make arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial Day. The day will be appropriately observed by the post, and the services will be held at Centre Hall at five o'clock in the evening. The memorial sermon will be delivered before the post at the Sprucetown M. E. Church by Rev. Minnich. Further particulars will be chronicled in the REPORTER as the committees complete their work. As yet no speaker has been secured to deliver the address.

COMPLAINTS of extortion at the World's Fair are not confined to the item of food. The latest grievance is the roller-chair tariff, six dollars a day being the rental, while the renter is also required to leave a $4 deposit. At this rate none but high rollers will be able to take a roll in these vehicles.

——Mr. Will Kurtz, from Berlin, Pa., after spending a week with his parents here, and attending to business in Philadelphia and Harrisburg, connected with the Berlin Pulley works, has returned to Somerset county. He tried his old fishing grounds for speckled beauties, but high waters were not favorable for that kind of sport. However, he brought the greatest trout to Centre Hall ever seen here, it measured just 34 inches.

NEW RAILROAD

BELLEFONTE SECURES AN OUTLET BY THE READING.

Three Hundred Men Commenced Work on Tuesday and the Number to Be Increased Next Week.

The new branch road from Bellefonte to Millhall where it will connect with the Beech Creek road, is now under way. Work was begun within the past ten days and the ties are advertised for. Bellefonte people are happy over this fact, and look forward to benefits in freights that a rival line will bring about. The new branch will likely connect with Collins' Buffalo Run road, now running to State College, and which will likely be extended to some point in Huntingdon county, to connect with the B. & O. or some other system not in the interest of the Penna railroad.

Our neighbors across the mountain are in great glee over this new road, and we are glad they are now to have the long wished for enterprise.

Three hundred men commenced work on Tuesday on the Central Pennsylvania railroad and by next week the number will be increased to a couple of thousand. The road extends from Bellefonte to Mill Hall, where it connects with the Beech Creek. J. I. Higbee, of Watsontown, has the contract for the grading. J. W. Gephart, superintendent of construction, says the road will be completed within six months. It will be a feeder for the Reading and the only road in competition with the Pennsylvania in this part of the state.

For several years there had been much talk of a railroad being built from Bellefonte through Nittany valley, Sugar valley, to Watsontown, finding outlet there to the east by connecting with the Reading system. The route had been surveyed and at some points graded, but the project died in its infancy.

The new road will start from the foot of Lamb street, Bellefonte, where it will keep to the old canal embankment until near the toll gate, when it takes an eastward course through Armor's Gap, into Nittany valley, running close to Zion. The town of Hublersburg will be on the route as will also Hecla. Then comes Snyderdown, Nittany and the junction. It then passes into Clinton county and will touch at Lamar, Clintondale, Mackeyville, Salona, Ceader Springs, and passing through the gap reaches its terminal where it will join the Beech Creek railroad at the Mill Hall station.

Throughout Nittany valley the road passes through valuable ore lands, and the handling of ore will be a valuable adjunct in the freight.

The company was organized last month with the election of W. K. Ross, president; S. H. Hicks, vice president; W. J. McHugh, secretary and treasurer. All these men are Philadelphians. The board of directors comprise the above gentlemen and Charles O. Kruger and William McLaughlin, of Philadelphia; C. M. Clement, of Sunbury, and J. I. Higbee, of Watsontown.

It was decided to build this branch, to be known as the "Central Railroad of Penntylvania," providing Bellefonte people subscribe at least $75,000,-00 for the construction, to show that they were interested and would patronize it when built. None of the money is to be paid until the road is constructed and they are to receive 1st mortgage bonds bearing 6 per cent. for their investment. This very liberal proposition was accepted and the full amount of the $75,000,00 guarantee has been subscribed.

The length of the road from Bellefonte to Mill Hall will be about 27 miles making it the same distance as over the Pennnsylvania.

The road has been a project long wanted by Bellefonte, with only one outlet for freight and the excessive rates charged, several of her industries have been compelled to suspend operations. The town will now have a boom, and there is anticipated a vevival in business.

JUDGE SIMONTON, in the Dauphin county court, decided that the Boyer Revenue law in taxing the capital stock of corporations at 5 mills and other property at 4 mills does not violate the constitutional requirement for uniformity. A tax upon corporate capital stock as a distinct form of property is a permissible classification; and the corporations which paid a 4 mill tax, and refused to pay the additional mill, will now be compelled to make good the deficiency. Judge Simonton has also decided that the Boyer law does not conflict with any provision of the Federal Constition. This confirmation of the constitutionality of the Tax law as it stands ought to have some weight with the Legislature in procuring a postponement of new revenue legislation. It is best to first give a trial to the law we have, before supplanting it with a new law.

COUNTY TREASURE GRAMLEY'S CASE.

The Judgment of the Court Affirmed By the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of this State last week affirmed the judgment of the Centre county court in the case of James J. Gramley, treasurer of Centre county, a feigned issue to test his right as to certain moneys which passed through his hands. The opinion of the court is:

"In providing compensation for certain services of the County Treasurer, there appeared to be a casus omissus in not specifically authorizing payments of commissions to the outgoing Treasurer on moneys received by him, but not paid out to the parties entitled thereto during his term of office; and, also, in not allowing commissions to the incoming Treasurer for services in disbursing said money paid over to him by his predecessor in office. It was necessary to bridge over the hiatus thus existing in each of these cases respectively; and we are not prepared to say that the mode in which it was accomplished by the court below was not as nearly correct as any that could have been adopted.

"As to the item of $71,83 commissions of one per cent. on the $7182.32 State tax or personal property for the year 1890, paid the Commonwealth, the court was clearly right in holding that he was not entitled thereto. The sum on which the commission was claimed was a past debt due by the county to the Commonwealth, and in paying that debt with the county funds, defendant was serving his employer, and of course his services were fully compensated by his salary.

"The question presented by the several assignments of error, together with the rulings of the learned Judge thereon, and his reasons for directing a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,321,30, and afterwards entering judgment thereon for that sum, sufficiently appear in his charge. Further comment is unnecessary.

A Grand Electric Illumination.

The electric illumination of the World's Fair was the crowning glory of opening day. The first touch of magic given to the great scene was a fringe of incandescent lights which surmounted the columns of the peristyl, running from music hall to the casino. This was followed a moment later by strips of light which sprang to life on all parts of the administration building. The entire structure was gilded with seams of light running around the top of the pavillions and to the dome. The effect was one of surpassing beauty and was greeted with great applause. Inside the administration building the scene was one of dazzling splendor, the structure from the rotunda to the peak of the splendid dome being a dream of glittering lovliness. Eight bronze colums, from each of which branched 50 lights, gave forth a flood of splendor from the ground floor. A row of lights surmounted the gallery, two stories above and before the effect of this display could be lost a similar circle at the base of the great dome burst into radiance. The scene, while one of intense brilliancy had withal aremarkably soft effect.

THE FREE TEXT BOOK BILL PASSED FINALLY BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

The Senate passed the Farr Free Text Book bill on Tuesday on third reading, and it now goes to the governor. The bill received a large vote, much to the surprise of its opponents and friends alike. Ross, of Bucks, and Mitchell, of Bradford, were the only senators who voted against it.

The bill provides that the books now in the hands of the pupils shall not be discarded for new books, which will prevent extravagance. The measure embodies the Philadelphia system, which has been in practice for 75 years and which is commended by educators throughout the country. The measure is to be followed with an appropriation of $500,000, which will be in addition to the $10,000,000 to the public schools the next ten years. The bill is unquestionably one of the most important that has passed this Legislature.

These bills passed finally: House bill to establish a State medical council; Senate bill to require the Commonwealth to pay jurors; House bill to enable borough councils to establish boards of health; House bill to authorize the election of a chief burgess for three years in boroughs; bill to require pawnbrokers to make daily reports of the articles received by them.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn June 1.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

GOT AWAY With A "CROOK."

A Green Goods Man Checkmated by An Illiterate Woodsman.

A Clearfield countryman tells the *Journal* a good one of how one of their uneducated citizens beat a beat from the greatest city of the land. From one of his neighbors he had received as a gift a large amount of "green goods" and placed it in a cupboard as a "charge to keep." A few days after this he received one of the very glossy letters from a dealer in New York. He replied by first mail stating that he would like to buy some "green goods" but could not go to the expense of going to New York and offered to meet the "crook" at a secluded spot on the Susquehanna river, five miles from Woodland, at a fixed spot and at a fixed time, the Clearfield county man agreeing to defray one-half the expenses. The meeting was agreed to, and the Yankee was on time, having driven a livery rig from Woodland. The Clearfield citizen had put a suitable amount of his "cupboard money" in his old worn wallet and wrinkled it enough to give it the appearance of age. When he reached the place he let on to be very nervous and told the "crook" that he had been followed by a government detective and the "swap" must be made quick. This scared the New Yorker, and he produced his goods, counted out the $3,000, and the mountaineer to give color to the proceeding, wanted to "Jew" him and said he only had $250 good money. The "crook" demanded full $300 and $25 additional as his share of the expenses, The Clearfield man in his nervousness yielded, hastily drew his moss covered wallet and deliberately counted the seller out $325 bogus money, took the $3,000 and beat a hasty retreat from the government detective, while the "Yank" stealthily made for his buggy and drove rapidly toward the railroad. When once on board the cars he made the discovery that his was "greener" than what he sold. He was out his expenses and two days time. This is the only case on record where one of these sharks has been beaten at his own game, and Girard township furnishes the victor.

The Luck of Murderer Lee.

When Anderson Lee, who was arrested in Pittsburg last week, confessed to Superintendent Roger O'Mara and Detective McTighe that he had murdered his fellow laborer, Charles Carter, at Beech Creek, Clearfield county, he did it on the spur of the moment, and immediately afterward said he had killed Carter in self defense, and would make a long legal fight if necessary to prove the fact. The two men, who were employed as laborers building the tunnel on the Beech Creek railroad, loved Annie Winn, one of the inmates of their boarding house, and in their jealousy quarreled over her affections. Lee was armed, and drawing his revolver fired three times and his rival fell dead in his tracks. This was on the night of February 20 last.

When Lee went back to Clearfield county in charge of detectives he felt that he would have to make a fight for his life. But affairs seem to have gone his way, and he will be accorded the remarkable privilege of choosing a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary in preference to a hangman's noose.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. Mr. C. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

THE NEWS.

A revolution has broken out in Nicaragua and the insurgents have taken Grenada.——E. L. Blakeslee, one of the ablest and most prominent criminal lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Montrose.——George C. Miller shot his wife and killed himself in Rocks Springs, Wyo.——George Behrens, an Ohio farmer, cut Amanda Miller to pieces and killed himself.——The Prince Edward schooners, Eddy and Ripley Ropes are given up for lost with all on board. The Eddy sailed from Pictou, April 15, and the Ripley Ropes sailed just before the big gale of April 26th, and have never been heard of since. They should have reached their destination the day after sailing.——Captain Monroe Irving, well-known all over the Eastern provinces in connection with the iceboat service between Prince Edward Islands and the mainland, and three others were drowned at Bell's Point, Cape Travers, by the swamping of their boat. The other victims were Captain Irving's son and men named Myers and McDonald——William Winants Thomas died in Elizabeth, N. J. where he was born in 1816. He was a grandson of Col. Edward Thomas, of the First Essex Regiment, of the New Jersey Revolutionary army. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and in 1840 was appraiser of the port of New York. He was the only surviving delegate to the national convention that nominated Wm. Henry Harrison.

A mob of farmers took James Collins, a horse thief, from the deputy marshal at Sherman, Ky., and lynched him.——A big strike of cabinet makers is threatened in Cincinnati.——Albert Maxwell, the well-known hotel man and proprietor of the Griswold House, died at the Russell House in Detroit of heart failure. His age was fifty-eight years. During his lifetime Mr. Maxwell had opened various hotels throughout the country.——Governor Flower refused the appeal for executive clemency made on behalf of Carlyle Harris.——The National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, has made an assignment to George A. Burr. Liabilities estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, and the assets nominally about the same.——The village of Bailey, twenty-five miles northwest of Grand Rapids, Mich., was almost totally destroyed by fire. An overturned lamp in the store of G. Hirschberg started the blaze, and the fire spread rapidly to the neighboring buildings. The stores of Lindley & Co. and A. W. Fenton and the residence of J. W. Bunker were totally destroyed and several others damaged. The loss will amount to about $20,000.——Ex-United States Senator J. W. Patterson dropped dead in church at Hanover, N. H.

The Reading Railroad receivers decided on a temporary restriction in the output of coal at the company's mines.——Henry Dowling, wife and child were suffocated by gas in their home in Chicago.——Charles Caldwell was hanged at Jonesboro, Ark., for the murder of Tab Freeman.——Wm. Burke, a dissolute fellow, gave himself up to the authorities of Rockford, Ill., with the statement that he had murdered his mother. The woman's body was found in her home.——Wm. E. Williams, editor of the Manchester Critic, assaulted A. S. Steinbauer, editor of the Allegheny News of Allegheny, Pa., inflicting serious injuries.——Kittrell's Hotel, at Kittrell's Springs, N. C., was destroyed by fire. Loss $60,000.——An attempt was made to burn the Oak Street A. M. E. Church at Petersburg, Va.——The Navajo Indians had returned to the reservation when the troops reached the San Luis Valley to protect the settlers.——A mass of earth and stone fell from a bluff in Pittsburg upon two tenement houses. A mother and her children were badly injured.——The town of Cisco, Texas, was destroyed by a cyclone and over a score of people killed and a hundred or more injured.——Twenty thousand Ohio coal miners threaten to strike, although the chief officers of the union oppose it,——The Marshall Chemical Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, made an assignment. The assets are $30,000, liabilities $100,000.——Alexander Cooper, one of the founders and president of Cooper's Hospital in Camden, N. J., dropped dead from heart disease.

Affairs in connection with the Sioux City failures partake very much of the color of crookedness.——Near Mitchell, Ind., a sawmill boiler exploded, fatally wounding Francis Baker and seriously wounding three others. The boiler was torn to atoms, throwing lumber for several rods.——The Central Ohio Insurance Company, of Toledo, O., went into the hands of a receiver, Edward Chittenden being appointed. The liabilities are $100,000 in excess of the assets.——The first box of California cherries for 1893 was shipped from Sacramento to the Duke of Veragua, care of the managers of the California exhibit at the World's Fair.——In Harney Bros.' shoe shop, at Lynn, Mass., a pair of kid button shoes were made complete and packed in a carton in fifteen minutes and forty-five seconds. The best previous record was twenty-four minutes. The shoes will be exhibited at the World's Fair.——Jacquez Bicco, the Austrian forger, who stole $80,000 from his countrymen, was arrested in Cincinnati.

The Grant Lottridge Company's brewery, at Hamilton, Ontario, was entirely gutted by fire. A large quantity of stock was damaged and the machinery rendered useless. The total loss is about $60,000; fully covered by insurance.——Stonemasons in Easton, Pa., went on strike because they were asked to work ten hours, receiving extra pay.——Mrs. Anna Maria Young, aged ninety-nine years, and the oldest widow drawing a Revolutionary war pension, died in Easton, Pa.——The electric powerhouse in Louisville, Ky., was burned. The loss will aggregate $300,000, with good insurance. Falling walls were supposed to have crushed a number of persons, but it proved to be a mistake.——The Erie Canal has been opened and a grain blockade at Buffalo arrested.——C. G. Care, of Battle Creek, Mich., inventor and patentee of the advanced thresher, died at the Alma Sanitarium, where he was receiving treatment for paralysis.——Six bandits held up passengers on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas southbound passenger train and robbed them of $2,000

COUNSEL for the locomotive engineers in the Ann Arbor case have determined, in the event of their failure to secure a reversal of Judge Rick's decision by the Supreme Court, to appeal to Congress to amend the Inter-State Commerce act in the interest of the labor organizations.

INDIANS GO TO WAR.

A Battle With Cowboys in Which Eight Are Killed.

250 Navajos Start on a Marauding Tour in Colorado.

A despatch from Denver, Col., says: The long-threatened war of the Navajo Indians against the settlers of the country in the vicinity of their lands has come at last, and with it the death of eight settlers.

The startling news was received by Adjutant-General Kennedy in a telegram from Lieutenant Plummer, Indian agent of the Navajos. Eight white men had been murdered by the Indians, who are now at war with settlers, Lieutenant Plummer said. He declared that the situation is a very critical one and asked that the troops be called out to prevent further bloodshed.

Lieutenant Plummer stated that the people below Durango are in a wild state of excitement and grave fears are entertained less the Indians should continue their warfare along the valley. In his message the lieutenant states that two battles have been fought already.

In the first battle five settlers were killed, while at another encounter three more men lost their lives. The Adjutant-general forwarded the information to the War Department at Washington, and it is not unlikely that orders will be issued from that source putting in the field the troops now quartered at Fort Logan.

Adjutant-General Kennedy was inclined to regard the situation with a good deal of concern, although expressing the belief that the trouble would not extend very far North. There are 250 bucks who are raising the disturbance.

"They are all mounted and equipped," said he, "with the best repeating rifles and have ample supplies for a long war. They are a bad lot and revel in plunder and murder. There has been ill-feeling among them for a long time and it has at last come to a head.

"The present conflict was precipitated by the resistance of the whites to the depredations of a band of warriors who raided the stock of the cattlemen.

"They drove off a large herd of cattle, which they took to the mountains. This so incensed the stockmen that they organized a large posse of cowboys and went to recover the cattle. The Indians fled on the approach of the cowboys at first, and the cattlemen, after they had secured their cattle, started to return to their ranches.

They had proceeded but a very short distance, however, when they were attacked from the flank as they were passing through a sort of shallow canyon by the entire band of 250. A desperate encounter followed, in which five cowboys were killed and, it is believed, a number of Indians. The red men, had the advantage and the cattlemen, were finally repulsed. The Indians then started on a marauding expedition across the country."

The reservation of the Navajos is a large one, covering some 12,000 square miles in the northwestern part of New Mexico and Northeastern Arizona and extends up to the southern line of Colorado. On this there are thousands of Indians, who are liable to go on the warpath.

The band of 250 started from the reservation over in Arizona, crossed the line into New Mexico, going to the San Juan river. They captured Tom Whyte's trading post mission at Hog Back. The homes of other settlers are surrounded by Indians, who are threatening to kill and burn.

Governor Thornton, of New Mexico, telegraphed the War Department from Santa Fe asking that "military aid be sent immediately to help suppress Navajos' outbreak in San Juan country. The lives of all our people are in immediate danger."

The War Department has telegraphed General Cook, Department of Arizona, to send troops immediately to the scene of trouble.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Belgian Senate has approved the Nyssen plan to establish universal suffrage.

THE bitter feeling between Irish nationalists and unionists is reported to be increasing in intensity.

THIRTEEN persons were crushed to death in Naples by a panic resulting from a fire on the altar of a church.

THE bleach works at Epimal, France, have been destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to 2,000,000 francs.

THE conference of unionist leaders decided that no attack should be made on the home-rule bill in committee.

RIOTING was renewed in the streets of Belfast. Many arrests have been made. More troops have been ordered to the scene.

THE annual exhibition of the British Royal Academy is characterized by an unusually large number of paintings of high merit.

OWING to the illness of Lord James Hannen, one of the British members of the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration, the tribunal has adjourned for one week.

EFFORTS were made to amend the home-rule bill by providing that the military should be withdrawn from Ireland before the Irish Parliament should be established.

THE Norwegian Storthing will postpone a vote on the civil list and adjourn as a mark of defiance to King Oscar for refusing separate consular representation to Norway.

THE Reichstag committee on the budget has approved the credit for the purpose of elevating the German legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy, and an additional grant for the German representation at the Chicago World's Fair.

THE Hon. J. C. New, the retiring American consul-general in London, will sail for the United States on the 3d of June. The United States consuls in Great Britain will present to him an illuminated address and the association of foreign consuls will give him a banquet.

A SENSATION was caused in England by a report that an attempt had been made to murder Mr. Gladstone as he walked through St. James Park at midnight. A man who was acting strangely in front of Mr. Gladstone's house shot at the policeman who arrested him. On the man's person was found a note-book containing ravings against Irish home rule and hinting at murdering the premier.

APPRECIATES THE STAMPS.

An Eccentric Farmer in Indiana Papers His Parlor With Them.

Jonathan Staunhope is a wealthy farmer of the section known as the Blue Lick Hills, in Wayne county, Ind. He is 84 years old, a widower and very eccentric.

Recently he went to Richmond and presented his check for $3,800 to Postmaster Jenkinson, asking that Columbian stamps be given in exchange. The Postmaster was unable to fill the order, but Staunhope insisted upon leaving the check, and the stamps have been ordered from Washington.

Mr. Staunhope reports that he has concluded to paper the parlor of his home with Columbian stamps of 1, 2 and 5-cent denominations, and he has estimated that it will cost him $3,800 to carry out his project.

Word was sent to his son, who resides in Kansas City and young Staunhope is already in Richmond trying to prevent his father from carrying out his purpose.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

COUNTY, city and borough school directors throughout the State met to elect school superintendents.

THE place of the skilled workmen who struck in one of the Carnegie mills at Homestead were filled by the ex-union men who struck last summer.

THE Delaware conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Chester, adjourned after appointments had been announced.

Two cases of spotted fever were discovered at Pottstown.

BRISTOL COUNCIL passed ordinances giving two trolley companies right of way through the borough.

JUDGE SIMONTON at Harrisburg gave a verdict of $86,513.36 to the Commonwealth in the suit against the City of Philadelphia to recover the tax on loans for the year 1890.

SANITARIANS in session at Reading took steps toward the formation of the Schuylkill Valley Sanitary Association, to preserve the health of the Valley.

THE statistics of cigar manufacture in the Ninth Revenue District for the year 1892 give that district rank as probably the first in the country.

POLICEMEN Loeivel and Thomas, of Nanticoke, were arrested, charged with the murder of ex-Burgess James Vivian. The prosecutor is Harry Vivian, a brother of the dead man. The policemen a few days ago arrested Vivian, who was drunk, and in taking him to the station house used their clubs vigorously, cutting his head open and otherwise injuring him. It is claimed that the attack was malicious, the officers having had a grudge against Vivian. They were held in $10,000 bail for trial.

A CHARTER has been received for a new electric railroad which will connect Chester and Media with Rockdale, Glen Riddle and the towns of the Chester Creek Valley. The route enters Chester by way of Edgmont avenue and terminates at Sixth street.

WHILE a party of little girls were playing near a stream of water in Stroudsburg, a five-year-old daughter of Frank Lightner fell in and was swept by the rapid current down the stream. Her cries attracted James Pasten, an employee of the Wallace lumber yard, who rescued the child.

THE large force of employees at the Pennsylvania Steel Works is being gradually reduced, wherever a man can be spared he is dropped from the roll. It is said at least 200 will be dropped.

REPRESENTATIVES of all the leading railroad labor organizations met in convention at Tamaqua to discuss labor matters.

GOVERNOR PATTISON approved the bill constituting Lawrence County a separate judicial district.

THE result of the Republican primary elections in Chester County was in favor of ex-Senator Harlan's candidacy for State Treasurer.

REFORM churches at York, Bethlehem, and other towns celebrated the 100th anniversary of the organization of the first synod of the Church.

WHILE Nathan Hertstein, of Pottstown, was leading a vicious horse by a haltar strap the animal was frightened and attempted to run away. Hertstein tried to hold on and the strap became looped on his left thumb, which member was wholly torn from the first joint of the hand.

DANIEL STODDARD, Charles Hubb, Harry Jenner and Samuel Given, boys aged about 15 years, and claiming Philadelphia as their home, were arrested at Catawissa and placed in jail. They broke into and destroyed machinery in Keiter's flour mill at Rupert.

RANDOLPH GETCHELL, a United States pension examiner, fell dead at his boarding house in Harrisburg. He was 52 years old and came from Boston. He leaves a wife. Getchell was reared by James G. Blaine. He had been in good health.

WASHINGTON CELEBRATION.

Commemorating the 104th Anniversary of the Inauguration.

The 104th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, was celebrated in New York in a more elaborate manner than similar celebrations have been in recent years. Under the command of Captain John G. Norman the following military and civic organizations assembled in front of the sub treasury and formed in this order: Old Washington Continental Guards, representing American forces; Highland Guards, representing the Scotch troops; Guards de Lafayette, representing the French troops; Veteran Zouaves, representing the Hessians; dismounted cavalry, representing the Washington Light Infantry; four posts of the Grand Army—Camp A. S. Williams, Sons of Veterans; Jefferson Pioneer Corps, St. George's Battalion, Royal Block Receptory, L. O. A of A., and Court Harrison, A. O. F. of A. The procession formed and moved in the same order as did the organizations 104 years ago.

The military bodies appeared in uniform, and the members of the civil organizations wore white gloves and red, white and blue ribbons in the lapel of the coat. They marched up Broadway, thence to Vesey street and through the side entrance of St. Paul's into the church. The chair used by Washington had been loaned for the occasion by E. B. Southwick, and stood upon the altar decorated with the national flag.

Rev. W. N. Geer preached the sermon, and was assisted in the special service by Rev. Morgan Dix.

SMOKELESS POWDER TESTS.

They Were Satisfactory, and the Explosive May Be Adopted.

General Flagler, chief of ordinance of the War Department, has been informed that the West Point foundry has completed five of the eleven 8-inch guns under contract and are now at work on the pivots of the remaining six, which are to be delivered commencing August 1, at the rate of one every three months.

Samples of smokeless powder furnished by a firm of manufacturers of Virginia, have been tested at the Sandy Hook proving grounds and have given unusual satisfactory results. The result leads the department to believe this powder will be satisfactory for use in both the rifle and field guns. The test of the cubic German smokeless powder for the 8-inch breech-loading rifles has been continued at Sandy Hook, but the department has received no advices concerning its stability or uniformity.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

RICHARD VARBYKE and Issac Monroe, stillmen at a refinery at Lima, Ohio, were fatally burned by the blowing out of a still.

THE recent frost in Mississippi has either killed or greatly injured the cotton. There is time to replant, but in many sections there is no seed.

BY the capsizing of a small boat, Julius Falk and Martin Arelt, young men of Cleveland, Ohio, were drowned. A companion was rescued.

THE victims of the accident on the Bare Rocks Railroad, near Somerset, Pa., numbered five. Three persons are thought to have been fatally injured.

A BOAT containing three boys, name Balbwin, was carried over a dam in the Raritan river, near Bound Brook, New Jersey, and two of the lads were drowned.

MARGARET TOBIAS, aged 71 years, was struck by a train and instantly killed, near Tyrone, Pa. Near the same place W. J. Burkholder, aged 31 years, was caught between two railroad cars and squeezed to death.

MATTHEW HAMMELL and Joseph Opoliski, while at work on the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Bound Brook, New Jersey, were struck by a train and instantly killed.

BY the premature explosion of dynamite in Tyler & McTurk's colliery, near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, John Jones had an arm blown off, and, it is feared, sustained fatal injuries. William Frantz and Wesley Frantz were also dangerously injured.

THE First Regiment Armory at Chicago was destroyed by fire and Harry Johnson and Walter Williams, colored janitors, were burned to death. H. W. Latham and Chris. Wiggins, colored waiters, were probably fatally burned. The loss to property is $215,000.

A PARTITION wall in a new electric light building, at Cincinnati, collapsed, carrying 14 workmen into the cellar, a distance of 40 feet. John Hull, was killed, and Frank Weinewuth, Ed. Weinewuth, A. Schumast and Elijah Johnson were fatally injured. Three other men were seriously injured.

AT Providence, Rhode Island, Edward McElroy, an insane man, entered a sleeping apartment of his home and, with a razor, cut the throats of his mother, his brother, aged 10 years, and Miss Healy, a cousin. The maniac was finally overpowered, after a hard struggle, by Policeman O'Rourke, who was badly cut in the neck with the razor. It is believed that Mrs. McElroy will die, but the others will recover.

IN THE STORM'S PATH.

Much Suffering Following on the Tornado at Cisco Texas.

The only residence out of 400 which escaped injury during the terrific tornado at Cisco was that of City Marshal Epplen. The houses destroyed caught fire and a score of people are believed to have been burned to death. This will increase the death list to about fifty.

The streets are so full of debris as to prevent the passage of even foot passengers. For miles around there are traces of the wreckage.

The stock of groceries available did not suffice to give even a scanty breakfast to the suffering people. Trains from Weatherford and other adjoining places, laden with supplies, arrived during the day.

Many homeless and wounded ones are resting in improvised tents, but by far the greater portion are out in the open air with nothing to shelter them from the cutting wind that has followed the storm. Individual estimates of losses are now impossible, except to say that in nearly every instance it is total, many not even saving enough clothing to protect themselves from the inclement weather.

Many of the 200 or more injured will die.

A freight train waiting at the depot for orders was hurled completely from the tracks and totally wrecked. The engine, weighing over twenty tons, was completely turned over. The brakeman was instantly killed and the conductor died since from his injuries.

MURDERED 248 MEN.

An Awful Story of Crime Told by a Texas Woman-Butcher.

A despatch from Denison, Texas, says: An application for pardon has been made to Governor Hogg by Charles Luttrell, who is to hang May 17 for murder.

It is developed that Luttrell had made a startling statement in regard to the terrible butchery of women here last spring that will probably secure him a pardon or commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

It is alleged that Luttrell confessed that since 1878 James Brown, John Carlisle and their friends had killed 248 men in order to destroy testimony against them in murder cases.

In 1878 Brown killed a stableman. John Carlisle was induced to kill another man, named Sparks, and Tom Shannon, their latest victim, was an eye-witness to both murders.

There were many other eye-witnesses, and Brown and Carlisle being wealthy, started in to kill evidence against them, and Luttrell's confession is but a glimpse of the awful reality of the unparalleled series of crimes that cost 248 men their lives and the perpetrators millions of dollars.

Luttrell would not give the names of the victims, but claims, if afforded protection, he will tell enough to satisfy the authorities that his story is true.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The British Steamship Khiva, Crowded with Pilgrims, Burned.

The destruction is reported of the British steamship Khiva off the Arabian, coast, probably with an appalling loss of life. The Khiva sailed from Bombay on April 12, carrying a large number of Mohammedans, bound as pilgrims to Mecca. The pilgrims were so numerous that they crowded the vessel, taking up all available room.

It is learned that the Khiva was burned off Ras (Cape) Marbet, on the coast of Arabia. Of the great number on board 900 are said to have been saved, the others perishing in the sea or the flames which consumed the vessel. The details of the event are yet lacking.

DEATH IN A STORM.

Four People Were Killed and Buildings Were Destroyed.

A destructive wind and rain storm passed through the Lowndes Counties, Ga., and four lives are reported as lost. A mother and two children are among the dead.

A house occupied by W. Lightsey and family was swept off the earth, and barns and buildings in the neighborhood were completely demolished. Lightsey was killed. A daughter of Alfred Treindar, of Naylor, had her leg broken by a tree falling on her.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Beat carpets on the wrong side first.

Rub whitewash spots with strong vinegar.

Rub your hands with salt and lemon juice to remove stains.

Rub soft grease over tar and then wash in warm soda water.

The tiny red ant is one of the worst of all household pests, and its extermination is exceedingly difficult if not impossible. Pouring kerosene oil into the cracks which they infest will drive them away for awhile, but they will soon return. They may be kept out of sugar buckets by making a broad chalk mark around them about half way up. The insects cannot crawl over the chalk. It is a good thing to put a saucer of grease by the place where they seem to come from. They will swarm to it, and the grease will hold them. When the saucer is well covered scrape the contents into the fire. Those ants at least will not return to make trouble. This operation, repeated every day, will lessen the amount of the plagues, although even this will not exterminate them.

Will Good Roads Pay?

Mr. Stephen Favill, of Madison, Wis., in an article on highways, says: "But the question of whether or not it will pay to build and care for our country roads is fortunately not all theory. But the practical demonstration has been worked out. England, France, Germany, and many other of the European countries have solved this problem to their entire satisfaction, and some parts of our own country have tried this matter far enough to prove that as a business venture it is one of the very best for the farmers. There has been no general taking hold of this matter in this country as in European countries, but some of the States have laws allowing counties to bond and borrow money to build roads. My time will allow me to give only one or two of the many good results that have come from good roads. In Union County, N. J., the road improvement fever got hold of the people, and they expended $350,000 in macadamizing their roads, and the testimony of those best qualified to know is that the increased valuation of their lands would more than six times pay the cost. Just one case of a man owning 123 acres that he valued at $65 an acre and could not find a buyer at that, had, since the advent of good roads, refused $200 an acre for the whole tract. I do not claim that all land would be advanced in price at that rate, but I am confident that the increase in the value of our farming lands that would follow the advent of good roads in our State would very much more than pay all the cost of building them, to say nothing of the convenience and luxury of having a road that could be used at any season of the year."

A Cuban Mattress.

A woman who has been traveling in the far South has a curious tale to tell of her experiences in Havana.

"The best hotel there," she says, "is a very poor one to an American. When we arrived we found that the only room with a mattress on the bed was being reserved for some members of the Havemeyer family. As they had not arrived, however, the proprietor consented that I should occupy it. The much-vaunted mattress was a poor one of excelsior, and one that I would have scoffed at at home. In Havana one may not be too particular, as will be seen.

"My first night on the mattress was disturbed by an occasional movement beneath me which I could not understand, and which a cursory investigation did not reveal. In the morning, however, I searched more thoroughly and found a slit in the mattress, and on exploring a little deeper a lively rat mother with a nest of young ones.

"Horrified, I called the maid, and pointing to the bed indicated my discovery.

"'Yes,' she said, unmoved, 'it is ze rat.'

"'I should think so,' said I, 'but what will you do?'

"'Oh,' answered the stolid Cuban, 'I will sew them in again!'"—[New York Times.

Aigrettes as Ornaments.

The aigrette is a tuft of graceful thin feathers taken from a kind of heron called egret; and not only are these poor birds killed expressly to furnish ornaments for ladies' bonnets and hair, but they are killed at the time when they ought especially to be protected—namely, during the breeding season. They build their nests close together, and the feather-hunters look for these breeding-places. The best time to attack them is when the young birds are fully fledged but not yet able to fly; for at that time the solicitude of the parent birds is greatest, and, forgetful of their own danger, they are most readily made victims. They hover in a crowd over the heads of their despoilers, their boldness making it as easy as possible to shoot them down; and when the slaughter is finished and the few handfuls of coveted feathers plucked out, the poor birds are left in a heap to fester in the sun in sight of their orphaned young, that cry for food and are not fed.—[Animal World.

Patron Saint of Upholsterers.

It may not be generally known, even to biblical students, that St. Paul is accounted the patron saint of upholsterers. Such is the fact in England. His credentials are probably supplied by Acts 18:3: "He came into Aquila and Priscilla at Corinth, and because he was of the same craft, he abode with them and wrought, for by their occupation they were tentmakers." The festival of the apostle of the Gentiles occurs on January 25, and it is professionally commemorated by the upholsterers of England, who hold a banquet in the evening, and after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts have been duly honored the craft drink to the memory of St. Paul.—[Chicago Herald.

The annual production of harness and saddlery in Cincinnati is estimated at $3,000,000.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE Union Pacific iron workers' strike was declared off.

THE strike of the Santa Fe mechanics, at Topeka, was declared off.

One-half of the locked-out clothing cutters in New York city returned to work. The other half will be given employment in a few days.

RICH deposits of tin are reported to have been discovered in the State of Guanjuato, Mexico, by a prospector for a Philadelphia syndicate.

IT is believed that all the coal miners in Ohio will strike on May 1st for an increase of five cents per ton, which the operators have refused to give.

THE machinists in the Cotton Belt Railroad shops at Tyler, Texas, struck because the company refused to discharge the general foreman.

THE strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road is causing something like a "tie up" at Kansas City. All cattle shipments have been refused. A similar state of affairs is reported at Wichita and other points on the line. Another gang of mechanics arrived in Topeka from Philadelphia, to take the places of the striking shopmen, and at Topeka the strike is practically broken.

THE negotiations at Toledo for the settlement of the differences between the Ann Arbor Railroad and the locomotive engineers have fallen through, the men being unable to meet the company's terms, "that none of the present engineers should be discharged without cause, and that the old men must file applications and accept positions as they may become vacant.

FATAL LANDSLIDE.

A Family Buried Under Tons of Earth in Pittsburg.

A large quantity of earth and stone became loosened from the bluff known as Boyd's Hill, which towers one hundred and twenty-five feet above Second avenue, and crashed down and upon two tenement-houses in the rear of Nos. 251 and 253 Second avenue. Solomon Kelly, a coal hauler, his wife and four children, ranging in age from three months to fifteen years, had just finished their supper, and they were buried completely.

The firemen and a large detail of police were quickly at the scene. Mrs. Kelly, with her baby in her arms, was found standing upright and unconscious. The baby was but slightly injured. The mother was literally dug out of the debris and sent to the hospital in a critical condition. Saul Kelly and the two boys were next removed, and, although badly bruised, may possibly recover. Fanny, a four-year-old girl, was pinned to the floor by the hot stove and horribly crushed. She died soon after.

James Rodbern's family of eight, residing in the adjoining building, were absent from home and escaped injury. Their house is also a complete wreck. The recent heavy rains had loosened the stone on the side of the bluff.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 85	@	$ 4 85
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72		75
CORN—No. 2 White	53		54
Yellow	50		51
Ear Yellow per brl	2 80		2 85
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		41
Western White	39		42
Mixed	34½		36
RYE—No. 2	62½		63
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 50
Good to Prime	15 00		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car ids.	11 50		12 00
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	9 00		9 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@ $	1 20
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 7	@ $	7¾
City Cows	4		4¾
Southern No. 2	5¼		5¾

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 75	@ $	80
Va. Yellow	4 00		5 00
Yams	2 50		3 50
ONIONS	1 00		1 20

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—chlds.	$ 9½	@ $	10
Clear ribsides	10		10¾
Bacon sides	12		12½
Hams	15		15¾
Mess Pork, per bar			20 50
LARD—Crude			11
Best refined			12

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 33	@ $	34
Under fine	31		32
Roll	30		31

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 11	@ $	11¾
N. Y. flats	11¾		12
Skim Cheese	7		10

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 12½	@ $	13
North Carolina	13¾		14

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 11	@ $	11¾
Ducks, per lb	13		14

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $	1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 25	@ $	5 50
Good to Fair	4 75		5 00
SHEEP	4 50		6 00
Hogs	7 75		8 00

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75		75¼
RYE—Western	56		57
CORN—No. 2	48¾		48
OATS—No. 3	33¾		38¼
BUTTER—State	22		26½
EGGS—State	16		16¾
CHEESE—State	9		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74¾		74¾
CORN—No. 3	48¾		49
OATS—N. 2	39¾		40½
BUTTER—State	29		30
EGGS—Penn. fst	15¾		16

THE FAIR OPEN.

President Cleveland Speaks and Starts the Machinery.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS.

America Asks No Allowance on the Score of Youth.

In the presence of people from every country and clime, surrounded by his cabinet ministers, high officials of the great states, the diplomats and respresentatives of foreign nations, and a vast concourse of American citizens, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, Monday, pressed the button which released the great mechanical forces of the Columbian expos tion. At once a heavy salute from the guns of the United States ship Andrew Johnson, pealed forth the nation's greeting, and 700 flags were released to the breeze while a great wave of music pealed forth. Thus was the great exposition formally thrown open to the world.

It was no ideal day which broke Monday morning. Clouds and fog made the morning a dismal one, but the ra n had ceased. Mud was everywhere, however, the heavy rains of Sunday having put the streets in very poor condition.

Fair officials were up at daylight. They declared, rain or shine, the exercises would be carried out fully. All roads led to the fair grounds and railroads, street and elevated cars, and steamboat lines were taxed to their utmost capacity.

At 10 o'clock, the hour for the opening ceremonies, the rush reached its height. The committee to call on the president was at the Lexington hotel early. The president and his cabinet were up, and the distinguished party was soon on its way to the grounds. The Duke of Veragua accompanied the presidential party, as did also the vice-president, members of the national commission and fair directors.

It was a great procession, mounted police and military leading. There were four divisions of cavalry, and then came the distinguished ones in carriages, President Cleveland, sitting with President Higginbotham, of the exposition, and President Palmer, of the national commission. The Duke of Veragua rode with ex-Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, and Ferd. W. Peck. The procession moved south on Michigan-ave. to Fifty-first-st., thence on Grand boulevard to South park, entering the western gateway on Broyant-ave.

All along the route the great men were cheered by the multitudes. The party after entering the grounds, drove rapidly to the administration building, where the exercises were held. Already thousands were in the grounds. In the center of the great platform erected for the occasion, there radiated a special stand, upon which stood President Cleveland, Vice-president Stevenson, the Duke of Veragua and officers of the fair. Immediately in the rear sat the diplomatic corps and on their right were the governors of the states, army officers and other officials. Behind was the great orchestra. Right under the speaker's stand sat 300 representatives of the press from all the nations of the world. Upon the stand for the distinguished guests were over 2,000 people, and the sight was an inspiring one.

The ceremonies were opened by the rendering of the Columbian march, composed by Prof. John C. Paine. Six hundred instruments swelled the sound. As the music ceased the blind chaplain of the United States senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, was led forward. He prayed for about ten minutes, but what he said could scarcely be heard, owing to the confused murmer of voices in the vast crowds. Following came Miss Jessie Conthoui, a Chicago elocutionist, who recited W. A. Croffut s poem, "The Prophecy," composed for the occasion. It tells in beautiful lines of the voyage of Columbus, the doubts and fears of his crew, all of which Columbus overcame.

The orchestra rendered the Rienzie overture by Wagner, and the director-general stepped forward, first bowing to the President and then to the assemblage. He delivered a lengthy address, which was to a great extent a history of the great exposition and a tribute to the master minds which created the great buildings. The national and local directors also came in for their share of praise. The foreign nations were complimented for their magnificent displays. Turning to the President, Mr. Davis, concluded thus:

"It only remains for you to direct that this exposition shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start its revolutions and the activity of the exposition will begin."

The President arose amid thunders of applause and received the great key from the director-general with which to start the machinery. He then read his speech.

The President said: "I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, point to the great achievements, we here exhibit, asking no allowances on the score of youth.

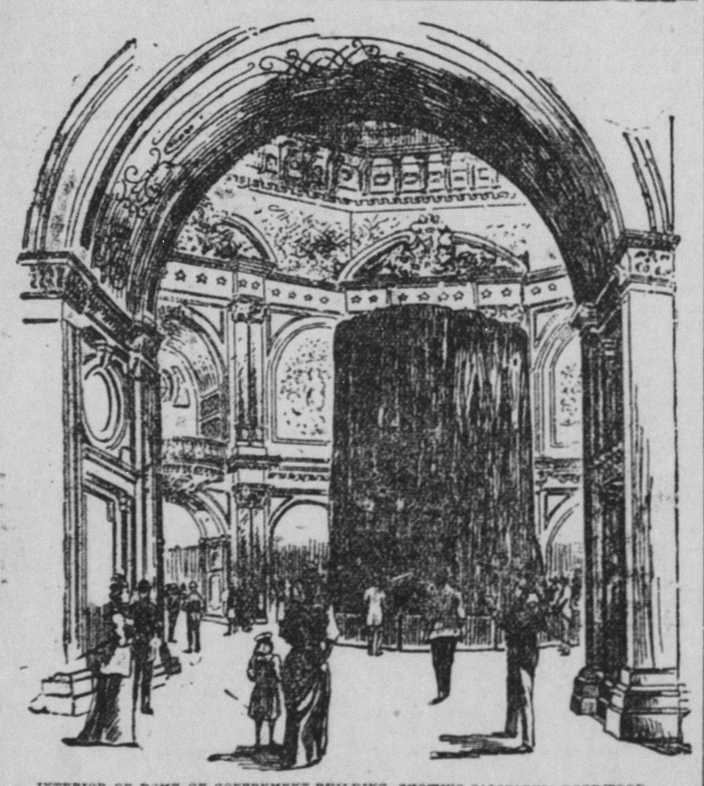
"The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and the stimulating of the best impulses of our citizens, led a way to a realization of the national destiny which our fair promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us, to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted, greater than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalled advancements of a young nation and present the triumph of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people.

"It is an exalted mission on which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon, we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not loose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the integrity, the freedom of mankind"

The audience burst into a thunderous shout as the electric current sped to the various buildings, and the ramble and roar of the machinery was heard. The wheels of the great Corliss engine in the machinery hall began to revolve, the electric fountains in the lagoon began to throw their torrents skyward, and all the vast forces quickened, while from Lake Michigan came the boom of cannon.

The chimes in the manufacturers' hall and on the German building rang out, and overhead in front of the exposition the flags covering the gilded models of Columbus' arrival, fell. When the thunders of applause ceased the band played "America" and the exercises were at an end.

The President, vice-President, Duke of Veragua, world's fair officials, generals of



INTERIOR OF DOME OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING, SHOWING CALIFORNIA ROSE WOOD.

GROUP OF CATTLE, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Duke of Veragua and officers of the fair. Immediately in the rear sat the diplomatic corps and on their right were the governors of the states, army officers and other officials. Behind was the great orchestra. Right under the speaker's stand sat 300 representatives of the press from all the nations of the world. Upon the stand for the distinguished guests were over 2,000 people, and the sight was an inspiring one.

The ceremonies were opened by the rendering of the Columbian march, composed by Prof. John C. Paine. Six hundred instruments swelled the sound. As the music ceased the blind chaplain of the United States senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, was led forward. He prayed for about ten minutes, but what he said could scarcely be heard, owing to the confused murmer of voices in the vast crowds. Following came Miss Jessie Conthoui, a Chicago elocutionist, who recited W. A. Croffut s poem, "The Prophecy," composed for the occasion. It tells in beautiful lines of the voyage of Columbus, the doubts and fears of his crew, all of which Columbus overcame.

The orchestra rendered the Rienzie overture by Wagner, and the director-general stepped forward, first bowing to the President and then to the assemblage. He delivered a lengthy address, which was to a great extent a history of the great exposition and a tribute to the master minds which created the great buildings. The national and local directors also came in for their share of praise. The foreign nations were complimented for their magnificent displays. Turning to the President, Mr. Davis, concluded thus:

"It only remains for you to direct that this exposition shall be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start its revolutions and the activity of the exposition will begin."

The President arose amid thunders of applause and received the great key from the director-general with which to start the machinery. He then read his speech.

The President said: "I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, point to the great achievements, we here exhibit, asking no allowances on the score of youth.

"The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and the stimulating of the best impulses of our citizens, led a way to a realization of the national destiny which our fair promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us, to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted, greater than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalled advancements of a young nation and present the triumph of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people.

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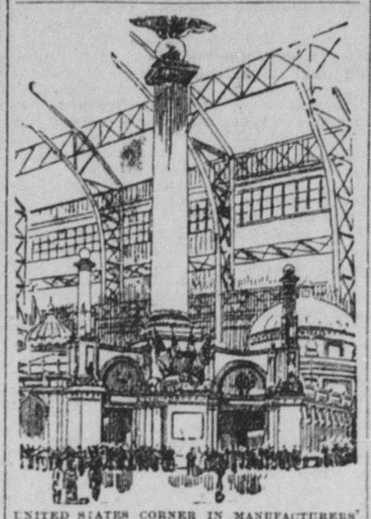
The President, vice-President, Duke of Veragua, world's fair officials, generals of

Ceremonies in the Women's Building

The most satisfactory feature of the day's proceedings from a feminine standpoint was the formal dedication of the women's building. Women who stood in the great throng at the administration building indifferent to the eloquence of the Chief Magistrate, breathlessly fought their way through the masses to reach their own Mecca. Women from every corner of the land crowded into the building, endeavoring to adjust their torn dresses and crushed bonnets while waiting for the ceremonies set for 2.30 to be begun. When the hands of the clock began to point to 2.45 they began to grow impatient, but contended themselves with woman's usual solace—gossiping.

Shortly after this the ceremonies committee began to gather on the platform, and soon



UNITED STATES CORNER IN MANUFACTURERS' AND LIBERAL ARTS' BUILDING.

from behind the curtain of palms and flowers sweet strains of music arose—the grand march by Jean Ingeborg von Bronsart, Weimar, Germany—followed by prayer by Miss Ida Hullin. Miss Frances Ellicott, of London, England, favored the assembled women with a dramatic overture, after which Mrs. Potter Palmer arose and delivered an address.

A jubiliate by Mrs. H. H. A. Beecher, of Boston, was the next feature of the programme. Addresses were then delivered by the following distinguished representatives of foreign nations: Spain, Duchess de Veragua; Italy, Countess di Brazza; England, Mrs. Bedford Fernwick; Scottland, Ireland, Duchess of Aberdeen, and Russia, Princess Schachoffsky. The hymn "America" and a benediction brought the exercises to a close.

Night Scenes at the Fair.

The splendors of the night outshone the glories of the day. That potent factor, electricity, was displayed in all its brilliancy and rivaled for supremacy the one gleam of noonday sun that graced the opening ceremonies. The center of attraction was, as during the day, the administration building, and its court of honor, and thither the masses flocked in multitudes.

President Cleveland's departure from the administration building shortly after five o'clock was the signal for the day's crowd to leave, and the grounds bore a deserted appearance until nearly 6.30 o'clock. Notwithstanding the chill air which settled over the grounds as the evening grew, people began to gather early, and by the time darkness had encircled the white city a multitude filled the plaza from the administration building to the peristyle.

The first touch of magic given the night setting of the great scene was a fringe of incandescent lights which surmounted the columns of the peristyle running from music hall to the casino. This was followed a moment later by strips of light which sprang to life on all parts of the administration building. The entire structure was gilded with seams of light running around the top of the pavilions and to the dome. The effect was one of surprising beauty, and was greeted with great applause. Much disappointment was felt later when it was made known that the *piece de resistance* of the evening's display, the Macmonies fountain, would not be illuminated. Its two companions were dark also, an undiscovered break in the wires causing a postponement of the display.

Inside the administration building the scene was one of dazzling splendor, the structure from the rotunda to the peak of the splendid dome being a dream of glittering loveliness. Eight bronze columns, from

ENTRANCE TO ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

each of which branched fifty lights, gave forth a flood of splendor from the ground floor. A row of lights surmounted the gallery two stories above, and before the exact of this display could be lost, a similar circle at the base of the great dome caught up the spirit of the brilliant scene and sent the whole against the magnificently decorated dome with an effect never before witnessed in an interior. The crowds gazed in speechless wonderment upon the view and instinctively fell back into the shelter of the pavilions supporting the dome to escape the bewildering spectacle. The scene, while one of intense brilliancy, had withal a remarkably soft effect.

Manufactures, machinery, mines and mining, transportation, and horticulture, were also beautifully illuminated. It was 10 o'clock before the currents were shut off and the crowds left for home.

State Buildings Dedicated.

The Iowa State building was formally dedicated in the presence of a large assemblage of the sons and daughters of the Hawkeye State. The principal addresses were made by Gov. Boles and Secretary of State W. M. Farland. The Iowa State Band of fifty pieces rendered the music.

The Missouri State building was also dedicated. The dedication speech was by Nathan Frank, of the Missouri World's Fair Commission, and short addresses were made by Gov. Stone and Rev. Dr. Robert A. Holland, of St. George's Episcopal Church in St. Louis.

Opening of the German Exhibit.

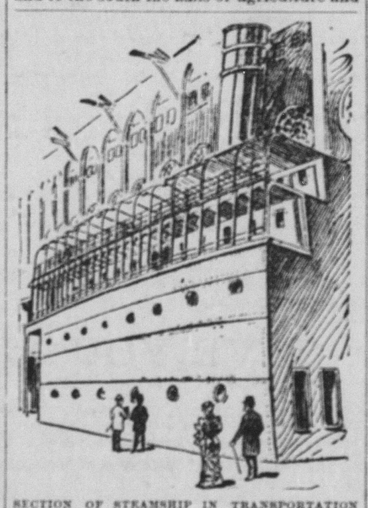
The participation of the German empire in the inauguration of the big fair was an elaborate affair, which must be accredited to that country and its representatives. The opening of the World's Columbian Exposition was celebrated by Privy Councilor Wermuth, the imperial German commissioner, and his staff in grand style worthy of the occasion of the memorable day and in a manner thoroughly befitting that potent state which he has the honor to serve and represent—in fact it was a gala day for Germany at Jackson Park.

At the moment Mr. Cleveland pushed the button that set the machinery in motion, the chimes in the chapel of Germany's representative building, on the border of the lake, were brought into action, with the beautiful and melodious tones filling the air with "Glory, Hallelujah" in honor of the event.

On the platform amid the dignitaries of the fair, Commissioner Wermuth and his staff, the whole body comprising forty-four members, attracted no little attention. Herr Wermuth, in gala uniform as privy councilor of the German ministry of the interior, and Assistant Commissioner Herr Frantz Bergis, in the cavalry uniform of the Prussian Landwehr, were in sharp contrast with the other members of the commission in civic dress, a distinguished body of men were the enlightened German professors, who constitute the commission in charge of Germany's educational exhibit. The gentlemen were attired in black robes similar to those worn by the judges of the United States Supreme Court Officials. Ceremony over, Commissioner Wermuth led the President of the United States around the interior section of the German exhibit in Manufactures Hall.

The Day After.

Bright sunshine and a clear up made the big white World's Fair buildings attractive to look upon, and at the first opening of the gates there was a thin stream of visitors passing through, which swelled to a steady current of humanity as the forenoon wore on. Early callers were considerably jostled and pushed around by the men who were removing the debris and other evidence of the opening, and inside the buildings gangs of laborers were at work unpacking belated exhibits and putting them in place. The roadways, too, were not the most attractive places in the world for the exercise of pedestrianism. Between the sleeping amphitheatre, banked against the administration building and the grand basin, with the giant statue guarding its stony shore line, lay a placid sea of mud, trodden and stirred up by the feet of thousands of people who had gathered there the day before. To the east the graceful curves of the peristyle showed out distinctly against the clear sky overhanging Lake Michigan, and to the south the halls of agriculture and



SECTION OF STEAMSHIP IN TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

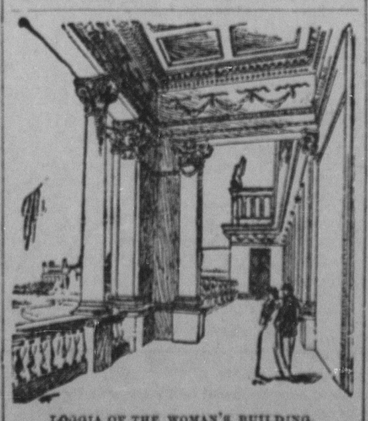
mechanic arts showed their cliffs of entablature and smooth columns, all the whiter for the acres of liquid mud stretching away from them.

The great statue of the Republic gave strength and splendor to the whole scene. Under foot a quagmire of all uncleanliness; above, around and on every side light, color, prismatic hued flags, warmth and beauty. In this condition of affairs it was not strange that the rolling chairs and electric launches were well patronized.

The mud problem will soon be solved, however. Director of Works, Burnham, says that all the roadways will be asphalted within the week. Then, instead of clinging mud, there will be a smooth, even surface, which will turn the water into the sewers, and with it whatever mud may accumulate, for the roadways will be flushed every night by the Exposition Fire Department, and will be spick and span every morning.

The forenoon crowds of visitors soon learned that most of the buildings were in the hands of the installation people, and most of the attention was devoted to the wooded islands, the battle ship and the Midway Plaisance, where everything is complete. In the latter avenue, which has already been nicknamed "Nigger Row," because of the dark hue of most of its denizens, everything was in full blast from early morning. The Turks, after prayers in the mosque, began the secular occupation of enticing the nimble dollar from the pockets of the infidel throng. The dancing girls writhed and pirouetted before gaping crowds of curiosity seekers; the Irish colleens in Lady Aberdeen's villiage put on their sweetest smiles; the Dahomans granted their approval of the sunshiney weather; the South Sea Islanders stalked forth and exchanged the greetings of the day with their next-door neighbors from the Island of Ceylon, and there was a general air of enjoyment, not unmixed with business, pervading the whole thoroughfare.

Horace Tucker, Superintendent of the Department of Admission, was an exceedingly busy man and his staff of assistants were equally so. Far into the night they labored to arrive at a correct and close estimate of the attendance at the opening ceremonies. The exact number of people who passed through the gates of the White City will never be known, because thousands of passes



LOGGIA OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

were used by exhibitors, their agents, Fair employes and newspaper men, which were not taken up at the gates, so that the figures as far as they include those people, must be approximated.

The official figures will be out later, as Mr. Tucker is still at work on them, but it was ascertained from semi-official sources that the estimate made by the chief of the Department will fall somewhat flat, in the face of the statement to be made to Treasurer Seeberger. The estimate of 600,000 people will be reduced about half, as the count has proceeded so far as to warrant the basing an estimated attendance, paid and free, of 300,000. Mr. Tucker and others who talked of half a million and more based their figures on the supposition that every stockholder who had tickets good for any day of the six months used them opening day, and that all the persons who held the 125,000 tickets sold in advance used them. The estimate of 100,000 exhibitors, employes, etc., being on the grounds is also excessive.

At 10 o'clock in the morning an orchestra

ONE OF THE GUARDS.

of 80 pieces, under the direction of Adolph Leisgang, gave an open-air concert in the stand in the west section of the plaza. A good crowd was in attendance, and, muffled in overcoats and wraps, listened to a splendid programme. In the afternoon an open-air concert was also well attended, and this feature of the World's Fair promises to receive much well merited commendation.

The display in Electricity building is yet in such shape that it cannot be inspected with any sense of justice to exhibitors or degree of pleasure to the visitors, and the building was closed. It is thought, however, that it will be in a condition to warrant opening in a few days.

COLUMBIAN POINTS.

PROVISION has been made for the transportation of 60,000 persons an hour to and from the grounds.

FIFTY Nations and thirty-seven colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States Government and the various States and Territories of the Union.

ROUGHLY speaking, the grounds contain 600 acres. They are a mile long and about a mile broad at the widest part. The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles.

THE collection of exhibits in the British section is the largest and most important that has ever been brought together in any international exhibition outside of the United Kingdom.

A THING that will impress itself upon the thoughtful observer is the fact that every branch of science and industry has been split up into minor departments. This is the age of the specialist.

A KRUPP gun weighing 122 tons, the largest piece of artillery in the world, is mounted in a building of its own at Chicago. Herr Krupp will make nothing out of the costly enterprise, but he has pleased his sovereign.

IF the exhibits are to be considered from the standpoint of numbers the French are strongest. If they are to be judged by the average excellence in art Holland, without doubt, takes the lead among foreign Nations.

IN the department of natural history New York State takes the lead. The Ward's Natural Science Museum of Rochester has an exhibit which Professor Putnam says is perfect. It shows every form of animal life "from sponges to man."

IT must be understood that the Exposition is a city with a complete government. There are over 50,000 exhibitors, and two persons for each interest represented would give a fixed population of 100,000. There are well organized and equipped police and fire departments.

IN the artillery exhibit is a 12-inch naval rifle, thirty-six feet long and weighing fifty tons; a 13-inch naval gun jacket, seventeen feet long and weighing 56,800 pounds, the 13-inch tube that will be incased by the jacket, is thirty-eight feet five inches long and weighs 59,000 pounds.

THERE is a building where babies can be checked just like a hat or coat or umbrella. The charge is moderate and the nurses are good. There was a similar institution at the Paris Exposition, but, unfortunately, several hundred babies were on hand without claimants when the exposition closed.

FROM the roof of the huge building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts will beam the biggest electric search light ever constructed. It has reflectors six feet in diameter and will give a light of 194,000,000 candle power. It is asserted by those in charge of this light that to people sixty miles away the light will be nearly as bright as a full moon.

MOST interesting in a historical sense are the trophies from the Hohenzollern Museum, loaned to the State Department of the United States Government for exhibition in this section. They have been sent over in the custody of Captain Rogers of the United States Navy, and the State Department assumes the responsibility for their safe keeping and safe return.

ON the steamboat pier are moving sidewalks. The outer sidewalk moves at the rate of three miles an hour, so that passengers can step upon it while it is in motion. They can then step to an inner sidewalk which has a speed three miles faster, so that they are carried along the pier at the rate of six miles an hour and can get on or off at will without inconvenience.

THE golden nail, which marks the completion of the Woman's Building at the Exposition, required several weeks of constant work to make. It is composed of gold, silver and copper, and a Montana sapphire is set in the upper portion of the shield which is attached to the nail near the head. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, drove the nail of gold home with a silver hammer.

A HUNDRED thousand armed and uniformed soldiers will be massed in Chicago this summer. This great camp of American warriors will be in August. Militia organizations from every State in the Union will be present, besides a large representation of troops from the regular army. To these must be added military companies, and perhaps regiments from foreign countries. The military display will probably be the grandest ever seen in this country.

DELAYS in the collection of material caused the postponement of the ceremony of casting the souvenir bell to be made of historical metal collected by the Daughters of the American Revolution for the purpose of commemorating the opening of the World's Fair. The ceremony was set for the opening day, and Mrs. Cleveland was to have touched a button at the White House connected with the automatic arrangement which would have turned the molten metal into the mould.

IN the center of the Electrical Building, which is 345 by 690 feet, stands the Edison tower. This is a giant column, painted white and thickly studded with incandescent lights. It is 109 feet high. The effect is splendid, but is fully appreciated only at night. The General Electric Company of New York has grouped its exhibit around the Edison column to a depth of 100 feet. The Bell Telephone Company has a handsome house just inside the south main door, the Westinghouse and other prominent companies being ranged along the main aisle.

COL. HUGHES-HALLET has sued two London papers for stating that Sir Charles Dilke would be his fittest colleague in Parliament, and that Sodom and Gomorrah would be their proper constituencies.

A BLIND SPORTSMAN.

Remarkable Second Sight of a Connecticut Farmer.

Many stories are told of the wonderful things done by persons who have lost the sense of sight, but it would be hard to find in the common walks of life a blind person who could successfully compete with William Hill, a blind farmer of Hamburg, Conn., in the performance of strange acts, says the Boston Globe.

Hill is about thirty-four years old, and with the exception of being blind, is in perpect physical condition. He lost his sight in a strange way when he was a boy of sixteen years. In company with a number of his associates he was bathing in a mill pond.

A thunderstorm came up suddenly. The bathers did not leave the water. A flash of lightning came and struck the water near Hill, who was partially paralyzed by the shock. His companions got him ashore and he recovered, but his eyesight was affected and in a few weeks he became totally blind.

With the loss of the sense of sight his other senses became more acute, especially that of hearing, until it became possible for him to measure long distances by the sounds that he heard.

He recognized his friends readily by the sound of their voices, and he could distinguish the cows and oxen about the farm by their lowing.

When Hill was twenty-two years old his father died, and the work of carrying on the farm devolved upon him. He directed the planting of the crops and ploughed the fields himself.

He developed a talent for woodworking and made many pieces of furniture that it would puzzle an accomplished workman with perfect eyes to duplicate. He built an ox cart and a sleigh equal to any ever turned out by a professional wagonmaker.

Even in his earliest boyhood Hill was very fond of outdoor sports. For a time after his sight was destroyed he was obliged to abandon the field, but he couldn't long contain himself.

Two years he stood it. Then one day he surprised his mother by saying that he proposed to go up the meadow brook and see if he couldn't hook a few trout.

His mother tried to dissuade him from doing it, but he was determined, and getting his tackle he started out.

Mrs. Hill sent one of the farn hands, unknown to William, to watch him, for fear that he would become lost, or fall into the stream.

Hill was gone three hours, and then returned with a string of fine trout. He was elated over his success, and from that time he has followed the sport as fearlessly and as successfully as he did when a boy.

He says that he feels as confident of himself in a locality with which he is familiar as he would if he could see all the objects about him. He seems to be guided by a sense to which he was a stranger before he became blind. In a strange locality he is influenced by the same sense, but realizes the necessity of being cautious.

For some reason the domestic animals about the farm show a regard for the man that seems like sympathy. The sound of his voice brings them about him and when he goes into the field to yoke the oxen he calls the animals by name and they obediently take the place under the yoke assigned to them.

He rides horseback when traveling a long distance. He never attempts to drive a horse to wagon unattended, for fear of a runaway. In the saddle he considers himself capable of govening the beast.

Perhaps the most wonderful thing Hill does is to shoot birds. In the season for quail and partridge shooting and duck hunting he is in the fields or meadows a good share of the time, and often alone.

There are extensive hunting grounds on the farm, and with them he is very familiar. Partridge and quail are the birds that he hunts most successfully. These he always shoots on the wing, judging the distance and the direction in which they are flying by the sound they make.

His aim seldom fails him and the game that falls under the gun is brought to him by a thoroughly trained retriever. He frequently brings home from a day's outing a string of a dozen birds.

When duck shooting he is accompanied by other hunters. This sport is a popular one in the marshes along the Connecticut River.

The most favorable hour for shooting is at twilight, and on such occasions Hill is a valuable adjunct to a hunting party, for his acute hearing enables him to anuounce the approach of a flock of ducks some seconds before they are sighted.

In shooting this kind of game he his guided by sound, as in the shooting of quail and partridge.

As an amateur checker player he has never met his match. This game is a popular one in the country districts of Connecticut, and in the country grocery stores a good many men can be found who are expert players. For miles around Hill's home his fame has spread, and frrquently he is challenged by some player who thinks that he is able to defeat him.

He has the record of winning every game played during the past five years. He plays the game slowly, carefully feeling out the position of the men on the board with his fingers.

Colonial Days.

There were no lawyers in Vermont to attend the Redding trial during the Revolution.

One of the first laws passed in Kentucky was one to preserve the breed of horses. A man was killed by Indians at a race course before there were 300 people in the State.

In Guilford, Vt., in 1769, there were 393 children in eighty-two families.

There was no carriage road direct from New York to Boston in 1722. In 1733 Governor Benedict Arnold of Rhode Island left by will an old gray mare to the Quaker preacheresses to enable them to travel through the woods on horseback.

Blacksmith's hand-made nails were so expensive that shingles were fastened upon roofs and wooden runners upon sledges by wooden pegs.

The potato first appeared as a rare delicacy at the Harvard College commencement dinner in 1703.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 11,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

TWO COURTS.

Two courts were held last week. President Judge Furst tried cases in the court room, while the associates; Riley and Faulkner, were trying minor casees in the arbitration room below. Judge Furst is certainly trying to get all service out of the jurors possible and expediting business. The associate judges and idle jurors were thus given active employment and earned their per diems. Reform in holding courts is needed in almost every county in the state; there has been a great waste of the people's money by killing time and doing nothing. Jurors, witnesses and litigants are being summoned to the county seat from term to term to return again without anything being done.

While we talk of tax reform, road construction reform, let us have reform inaugurated in the old style of heaping up expenses and killing time at what is called court, but often is nearer a farce. Much depends upon judges, and the people never fail to recognize a public servant who tries to do his duty at the least possible expense to the taxpayer.

THE NILES TAX BILL DEFEATED.

On Tuesday the house killed two measures of great importance to the state of Pennsylvania—the Crothers rapid transit bill and the Niles double tax bill—and passed the Nesbitt road bill.

The Niles bill was the special order for the morning session and was taken up on third reading shortly before eleven o'clock. The hall of the house was well-filled with spectators interested in the measure who wondered to themselves whether it would receive the necessary 103 votes to pass it. It lacked seventeen votes on second reading and its advocates claimed that on final passage it would be certain to secure enough to make up the deficiency. It required considerable time to read the bill. Clerks Voorhees and Fetterhoff taking turns at it. The vote for the bill was 69 against 120. McCormick and Schofield voted for the bill.

THE LEGISLATIVE *Record* now goes through the mails attached to a 2-cent stamp. The cause for this was the recent ruling of Postmaster General Bissel in excluding the *Record* from being carried as second class matter. The postage on the *Record* will run up to a large sum during a session and the only advantage gained will be the reducing of the state surplus, and jobbery by the Republican machine.

IF CENTRE COUNTY is tacked on to Clinton as a judicial district, as per the house bill, then the district would have two judges for about two years. Judge Furst would serve until his time expires which will be inside of two years, and Judge Mayer would serve until the expiration of his term which has about eight years to run yet. Under this arrangement there would be no election for president judge in the district until after the expiration of Judge Mayer's term.

CENTRE COUNTY local politics has been keeping within the bounds of endurance thus far, the candidates out have electioneered without making themselves offensive with too much persistency. Don't worry the dear people too much, boys, and it will tell better on the home stretch.

LOBBYISTS are getting in their good work at Harrisburg this session and Centre county is better represented than heretofore.

THE WORLD'S FAIR has been opened and running for over one week, but the exposition is far from being in running shape yet. Many exhibits are yet to be placed in position and the ground removed of all debris and cleaned up before the show will in reality be opened. It is conjectured that it will be several weeks yet before the exposition will be completed.

IT IS rumored that ex-Sheriff Cook intends running for sheriff again. With ex-commissioner Henderson to run along as a candidate for commissioner, ye gods, what a target that would make to shoot at!

ANDREWS and Taggart are now safely seated in the lower house of the legislature, and are now legislating for the people who turned them down. These userpers were given them by the majority of the present house. This majority was elected by the people to vindicate United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay. The "vindicated" man evidently thinks that the people who supported him knew him and his methods, and will tolerate anything he does. At least that is the inference to be drawn from the boldness with which his henchmen do his work. Quay has been "vindicated" with a vengeance. In view of the overriding of principle and the rotten methods as pursued by the Quay legislature the question now is, who will vindicate the voters who cast their ballots for Quay's men.—Lock Haven *Democrat*.

THE GATES of the World's Fair were closed last Sunday—that is no tickets were sold, but those who had passes could go through the gates unmolested.

QUAY is reported as favoring Hastings for governor.

Two Road Bills Passed By the House.

On the 9th the house took up the Nesbit Road bill. It at first had 102 votes, or one less than the requisite number, but after several changes had been made and some stragglers had got in their votes, the tally showed 103, or just enough to pass it. Senator Brown, of Westmoreland, will make a vigorous effort to get it through the Senate.

At the night session the Losch Road bill, allowing townships to contract on the making of their roads, passed finally. It had a close shave, receiving only 106 votes.

Providing for the establishment of a state naval militia; providing for the preservation of records in county offices and for the punishment of couuty officers for the neglect of this duty; directing county commissioners to procure, bind and preserve weekly papers published within their respective counties, repealing the act requiring the Philadelphia and Delaware river railroad company to maintain gates at its intersection with the Reading railroad company's tracks; requiring all public records to be kept in the English language; authorizing notaries public to administer oaths and take affidavits in divorce proceedings; authorizing courts of quarter sessions to change the polling place in any election district on the application of at least ten qualified electors of the district.

Presbyterian Assembly.

The 105th General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States will begin at Washington City in the New York Avenue church, on the 18th inst., to continue 12 days. During their stay the members of the body will be received by President and Mrs. Cleveland, will enjoy a trip to Mount Vernon, and be tendered other pleasures. The assembly has not convened in that city since 1852, and on this occasion a large attendance may be expected. Important business will be considered at this meeting.

Mountain Fires.

The last several days the Seven mountains south of Centre Hall, have been burning, and the flames seem to spread over considerable area. In day time the fire is plainly discernible by the clouds of smoke roiling heavenward, and at night by a bright streak of flame.

Mountain fires destroy much valuable timber and in this locality thousands of dollars are lost yearly in having valuable timber land destroyed.

Appointed Postmaster.

T. F. Kennedy has been appointed postmaster at State College. This is the first appointment made by the administration for this county. The College postoffice is a desirable plum and pays a salary of $1000 per year.

Presented With a Gold Watch.

Rev. W. I. Benton, the Episcopal rector who recently resigned his pastorate in Bellefonte, to accept a western call, was presented with a gold watch by his friends a few days ago.

Taxing Cats.

In Reynoldsville, this state, the borough council has authorized a tax on cats as well as dogs. There is evidently an over-production of old maids in that borough.

—C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

SPRING - OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

Successor to D. E. Bible. *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store. The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

C. P. LONG,

17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

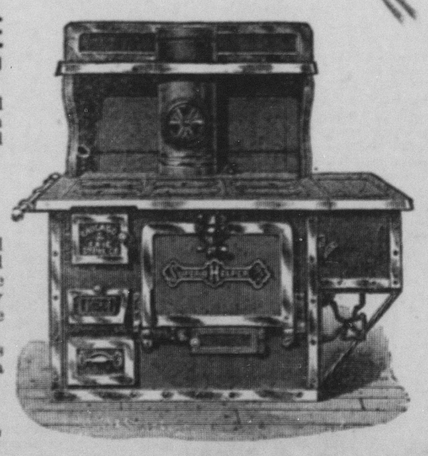
SUPERB STEEL RANGE HELPER

If you wish to purchase a Steel Range, I can sell you one with six griddles, water tank and high shelf,

FOR $57,

I am agent for the Superb Steel Helper Range, manufactured by the Chicago and Erie Stove Co., and will guarantee it fully as large and good as any stove on the market.
Dont pay extravagant prices for goods when you can get a better article for less money.

J. A. Reesman, Centre Hall.



DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

Go To

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

—When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

—Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

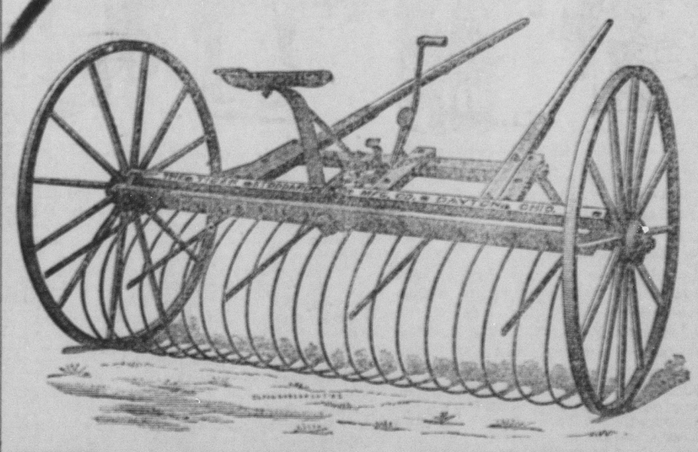
—Boots and shoes a specialty at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

WE CAN — Show you the largest assortment in Centre County.

WE DO AND WE WILL — Sell you the best made and fitting clothing manufactured. Save you at least $3.00 on a $10.00 purchase.

We are able to do this, because we sell more, consequently buy more clothing than any two concerns in Bellefonte. We get the advantage that all large dealers receive: A reduction in price on account of goods used, you get the benefit.

FAUBLES



THE .·. TIGER .·. SULKEY .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. .·. HAY .·. RAKE

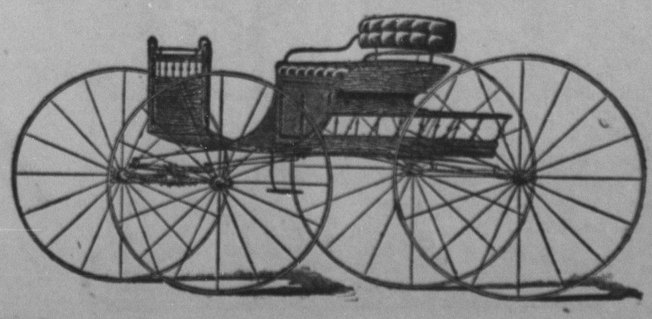
The Best Rake Ever Put Upon The Market!

The Tiger Rake is made in more sizes than any Rake on the market, und is the only Rake for which can be furnished Grain, Seed, and Plaster Sower Attachments.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

We are agents for the Johnston Reapers, Mowers and Binders.

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons, and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

WM. W. BOOB,

Repairing a Specialty. 182m CENTRE HALL, PA.

COBURN.

Interesting News From Our Coburn Correspondent.

C. A. DeLong spent Sunday with his parents near Boonville, Clinton county.

Howard Kulp made a business trip to Shamokin one day last week.

Luther Guisewite and family attended the funeral of one of his brother Georges' children on last Sunday, near Loganton.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reiter, of near this place, died on Saturday and was buried at Aaronsburg, on Tuesday.

The remains of T. C. Weaver were brought to this place on Monday evening, on the train and taken to Woodward, his former home, and were interred there on Tuesday. Mr. Weaver was engaged in a large lumber operation, near Willlamsburg, Kentucky, and was accidently killed while floating logs.

John Hoffa now sports a bran new bicycle. He thinks he can break the championship record with it.

Some of our young men who have embryo mustaches do not like the ruling of fashion, that the mustache must go. What will our station clerk do if the stern mandates of fashion must be obeyed?

A Wonderful Paper.

The World's Fair Number of *The Youth's Companion* just received is in every way a magnificent issue, a worthy contribution to the Columbian year and the greatest Fair the world has ever seen. It gives a full description of the different departments of the Fair, also important directions showing how to see the Fair and what to see each day.

Its illustrations are superb, no less than thirteen full pages devoted to the photographic views of those unequalled buildings which make up the "White City." It has a strikingly beautiful cover lithographed in ten colors, with a frontispiece showing the Administration Building, the Lagoon, its gondolas and one of its numerous bridges, and the Electrical Fountain. The whole issue has thirty-six pages and more than sixty illustrations, and is highly artistic. It is certainly without a rival among the World's Fair issues.

All the old subscribers to *The Companion* will receive it free, and any new subscribers received, with $1.75 for a year's subscription, will also obtain a copy while the edition lasts. Seven hundred thousand copies have been printed, but are not likely to be sufficient for the demand. Single numbers may be obtained by sending ten cents to *The Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass., or of any nawsdealer.

Accident and Loss.

About three weeks ago Prof. J. C. Davis hired a horse and buggy from Hardman Phillips, of Yeagertown, for traveling on an exhibition tour giving sciopticon entertainments. Thursday last the Bald Eagle creek at Howard, Centre county, overflowed its banks and an accident resulted to Prof. Davis which proved fatal to the horse and came near drowning Mr. D. and a lad who traveled with him. They were driving about a mile east of Howard and crossing from a canal bridge to an iron bridge that spans the creek, the water between the bridges being almost three feet deep, and the horse stumbled and fell, upsetting the buggy, and the professor and the boy only escaped drowning by swimming. Mr. Davis exhibited pluck in attempting to rescue the horse by swimming along side of the animal for more than 100 yards. His heroic effort failed, and he was pulled out and taken to a residence near by in an unconscious condition. The horse was drowned and the buggy swept down stream.—Lewistown *Free Press*.

How to Dig Bait.

"The best and easiest way to get bait," says one who knows all about it "is to pour a few buckets of water on a small spot in the yard say about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. The next morning all one need do then is to go up and take a can to the spot where the water was poured. There will be plenty of worms right up on top of the ground to fill it. Moistening the top of the ground, you see," remarks the gentlemen, "attracts the worms to the top."

Better Than Bait.

Rats and mice will go into a trap much more readily if a piece of looking glass is put in any part of the trap where they can see themselves. They are social little creatures, and where they can see any of their tribe, there they will go.

Endeavor Convention.

The sixth convention of the Christian Endeavor Union of Huntingdon county will be held in the Presbyterian church, at Alexandria, Wednesday, May 16.

Death of a Child.

Elmer, a son of James Wert, of Aaronsburg, aged about one and one-half years, died on the 6th inst.

——Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1893.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1893, as follows:

Name.	Post Office.	Business.	Class.	Tax.
Meyer, Henry	Axe Mann	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, M. M.	Aaronsburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips, W. H	"	"	13	10 75
Yearick, Thomas	"	"	14	7 75
Anderson, John	Bellefonte	Billiards & Pool	8	40 75
Aikens, J. A	"	Musical Instrum't's	14	7 75
Achenbach, B. C	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Achenbach, W. T	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bush, Geo. T	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Brachbill, W. R	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Blair, F. P. & Co.	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Bauer, J. N. & Co	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Brown, T. C	"	"	13	10 75
B'fte Supply House	"	Steam Fixtures	14	7 75
B'fte Fuel & Supply Co	"	Grain, coal, oil	11	15 75
Brown, Ed. Jr	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Cruse, A. J	"	Tobac. & cigars	14	7 75
Cunningham, M	"	"	14	7 75
Culveyhouse, Wm	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Cook, C. E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Ceaders, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Cole, Jacob	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Doll, Lewis	"	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
Fauble, M	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Galbraith, Frank	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Green, F. Potts	"	Druggist	13	10 75
Garman, E. F	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Gerberich, Hale & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Harris, Jas. & Co	"	Hardware	10	20 75
Harper, Jared	"	Grocer	11	15 75
Harper, J. A. & Co	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Irvin, D. & Sons	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Joseph Bros. & Co	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Jackson, G. W. & Co	"	Grain	14	7 75
Jamison, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Lyon & Co	"	Merchant	10	20 75
Lewin, S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Larimer, R. H	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M'Quistion, L. H	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
M'Calmont & Co	"	Farm imp	10	20 75
Meyer, W. T	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Mingle, A. C	"	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
Meese, John	"	Merchant	13	10 75
M'Kee, H. A. & Bro	"	Hardware	10	20 75
M'Cargar, J. S	"	Billiards & pool	6	50 75
Montgomery & Co	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Moore, J. W	"	Grocer	14	7 75
M'Coy & Linn	"	Merchant	14	7 75
M'Culley, J	"	Grocer	13	10 75
Otto, Hamilton	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Powers, E. L	"	Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
Parson, Joseph	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Parrish, C. M	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Richards, F. C	"	Jewelr	14	7 75
Rowe E C	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Roundtree, T. J	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Racket Store Co	"	Merchants	11	15 75
Rightnour, J. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Rine, C. R	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Rhoads, E. K	"	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Shuey, C. C	"	Grocer	10	20 75
Sechler & Co	"	"	11	15 75
Swartz & Dubbs	"	Farm Implem'ts	14	7 75
Schreyer, H. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Stitzer, H. Y	"	Books & Sta'ry	14	7 75
Sourbeck, J. D	"	Confectionery	14	7 75
Tuten, M. P	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Twitmire, W. T	"	Stoves & Hardware	14	7 75
Thompson & Co	"	Druggists	14	7 75
Wilkinson, W. H	"	China & Lamps	13	10 75
Williams, S. H	"	Wall Paper	14	7 75
Waite, J. S. & Co	"	Farm Implem'ts	13	10 75
Zellers, W. S. & Co	"	Druggists	13	10 75
DeLong, L. T	Blanchard	Merchant	14	7 75
Glossner, S. H	"	"	14	7 75
Quigley, J. A	"	"	13	10 75
Snyder, H. A	"	"	14	7 75
Stewart, J. T	Boalsburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Weber, J. H	"	"	13	10 75
Gettleman & Saxton	Benore	Merchants	14	7 75
Haugh, John	"	"	13	10 75
Cato Mining Co	Cato	Merchant	13	10 75
Bartholomew, R. E	Centre Hall	Merchant	11	15 75
Benner, G. O	"	"	14	7 75
Harper & Kreamer	"	"	13	10 75
Huyett, Meyer&Boozer	"	Implements	14	7 75
Kurtz & Son	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Murray, J. D	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Wolf & Crawford	"	Merchants	12	13 25
Boddinger, T. B	Clarence	Merchant	14	7 75
Catchit, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Treaster, W. J	Centre Hill	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, M	"	"	14	7 75
Everett, T. B	Coburn	Merchant	14	7 75
Glassgow, J. W	"	"	14	7 75
Geiswite, L	"	Grain & Coal	13	10 75
Hoffa, John	"	"	14	7 75
Meyer, W. H	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Rishel, J. H	Farmers Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Greist, A. J	Fleming	Merchant	11	15 75
Greist, T. E	"	"	12	13 25
Steer, J. C	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, Jas	Fiedler	Merchant	14	7 75
Rider, M	Gatesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Smith, M	Guyer	Merchant	14	7 75
Hoy, G	Hub'ersburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Kersinger, F G	"	"	14	7 75
Holter, D. E	Howard	Merchant	14	7 75
Long, R. P	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro	"	"	13	10 75
Musser, H. A	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Schenck A A	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Ryan, Mary E	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Weber, B. & Son	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Henderson, J. C	Julian	Merchant	14	7 75
Irvin, D	"	"	14	7 75
Keller, J. W	Linden Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Meyer Bros	"	Grain	14	7 75
Ross, J. H	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Everett, C A	Lemont	Druggist	14	7 75
Grove, D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Long, Lewis	"	Hardware	14	7 75
Lenker, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Ross, J. I. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Ebbs H. G	Loveville	Merchant	14	7 75
Deibler, J. H	Millheim	Merchant	13	10 75
Frank, A. A	"	"	13	10 75
Gephart, M C	"	Music & Sta'ry	14	7 75
Goodhart, W. L	"	Implements	14	7 75
Harter & Campbell	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miller, J A	"	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Musser, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Musser, Wm	"	Pool	9	20 75
Speigelmeyer, J	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Smith, J. C	"	Hardware	13	10 75
Stover, J. W	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Heverly, E. E	Mount Eagle	Merchant	14	7 75
Hazel & Gramley	Madisonburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Roush & Limbert	"	"	14	7 75
Boggs, A. T	Milesburg	Merchant	14	7 75
Essington, L. E	"	"	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hugg, E	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, W. B. & Son	"	"	13	10 75
Newman, A. N	"	"	14	7 75
Neff, Mrs. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Poorman, Ed	"	"	14	7 75
Lucas, J. T. & Son	Moshannon	Merchant	14	7 75
Tubridy, K. & A	"	"	14	7 75
Williams, W. S	Martha Furnace	Merchant	14	7 75
Peck, S. & Son	Nittany	Merchant	14	7 75
Schaeffer, F. & Son	"	"	14	7 75
Corman, H. P	Oak Hall	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J. W	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Ewing, A G	Penna. Furnace	Merchant	13	10 75
Reynolds & Irvin	"	"	14	7 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	Potters Mills	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Noll, W. H. Jr & Bro	Pleasant Gap	Merchant	13	10 75
Hess, J. G	Pine Grove	Merchant	14	7 75
Krebbs, D. C. & Bro	"	"	14	7 75
Weaver, D. H	"	"	14	7 75
Jackson, R. A	Powelton	Merchant	14	7 75
Boak, Geo. R	Pine Glen	Merchant	14	7 75
Chaney & Thompson	Port Matilda	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, S S	"	"	14	7 75
Pringle, S. R	"	"	14	7 75
Reese, A. W	"	"	14	7 75
Fisher, J. B	Penn Hall	Merchant	13	10 75
Andrews, W. C	Philipsburg	Merchant	11	15 75
Adleman & Ratousky	"	"	11	15 75
Adams, Hugh	"	"	14	7 75
Boring J. H	"	Music	14	7 75
Brandmann & Gilliland	"	Merchant	12	13 25
Borchfield, W. E	"	Novelty	14	7 75
Biddle, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Black, Jas	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Beers, M. R	"	Music	14	7 75
Barber, J. F. & Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Bunnell, J. N	"	Music	14	7 75
Brinton, Duncan & Barnes	"	Grain	14	7 75
Barnes, J. T	"	Clothiers	13	10 75
Cameron & English	"	Grocers	14	7 75
Crissman, S S	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Campbell, Chas	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Christhoff Bros	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Davis, C. H	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Davis, N. N	"	"	14	7 75
Davidson, M. H	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Dunwiddie, W. A. & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Emery, Harry	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Fryberger, C. T	"	Flour & Feed	13	10 75
Flegal, C. T	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Gray, I. V	"	Merchant	7	40 75
George, M. E	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Homer, K. F	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Homer, J. E	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Hoffman Bros	"	Tob. & Cigars	14	7 75
Harvey & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Hirlinger Estate	"	Clothiers	12	13 25
Harper, A. W	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Hale Hardware Co	"	Hardware	9	25 75
Hoffer, H. O	"	Novelties	14	7 75
Harditg, J. C	"	Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
Haworth Bros	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Hess, Wm	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Herman, Geo	"	"	14	7 75
Hoes & Co	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Jenkins & Gilmore	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Kessler, L. G	"	"	8	30 75
Lehman, Joseph	"	"	13	10 75
Lehman Store Co	"	"	11	15 75
Luts, D. L	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Meyer, T. J	"	Fruit & Confect	14	7 75
Mellick, W. M. & Co	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Moyer, Adam	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Miners Beef Co	"	Beef	7	40 75
M'Causland, F. G	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Musser, W. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Nutall, John & Co	"	"	12	13 25
Naugle, Geo	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Owens, W. C	"	Hardware	11	15 75
Potter, T. B	"	Billiards & Pool	7	40 75
Platt, Barber & Co	"	Merchants	3	100 75
Philipsburg Beef Co	"	Beef	13	10 75
Parker, Geo	"	Stationery	14	7 75
Polinkas & Kacsura	"	Grocer	14	7 75
Pritchard, Wm	"	"	14	7 75
Reiling, J. M	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Russ, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Right, S. W	"	Jeweler	14	7 75
Rhoades, S. W	"	Billiards & Pool	5	60 75
Row & Lukenbach	"	Clothiers	14	7 75
Ratowskey & Epstein	"	"	13	10 75
Stein, John	"	Confectioner	14	7 75
Schmidt, F. & R	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Sankey & Marks	"	Boots & Shoes	12	13 25
Switzer, L. J. & K	"	Merchants	14	7 75
Swires Store Co	"	"	10	20 75
Wolf, Wm	"	Grain & Hay	14	7 75
Weber, Frank	"	Furniture	14	7 75
Womers, E. S	"	Clothier	13	10 75
Whitcomb	"	"	13	10 75
Weller & Barnes	"	Merchants	10	20 75
Miller, C. D	Rock Springs	Merchant	14	7 75
Frank, L. B	Rebersburg	Merchant	13	10 75
Musser, G. M. Ag't	"	"	14	7 75
Robb, Wm	Romola	Merchant	14	7 75
Parker, J. M	Roland	Merchant	14	7 75
Allison Bros. & Co	Spring Mills	Grain	14	7 75
Long, C. P	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Long, C. P	"	"	13	10 75
Long, G. H. & P. P	"	"	14	7 75
Long, J. D	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Pealer, Wm	"	Merchant	13	10 75
Baddinger, T. B	Snow Shoe	Merchant	14	7 75
Else, C. H	"	Druggist	14	7 75
Gilliland & Murray	"	Merchants	13	10 75
Lucas, James	"	Pool	9	20 75
Robinson, Abe	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Reeser, G. M	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Smith, B. A	"	Merchant	14	7 75
Thompson & Smith	"	"	14	7 75
Garland, Jas	Sandy Ridge	Merchant	14	7 75
Gray, R. J	Stormstown	Merchant	14	7 75
Griffin, J. H	"	"	14	7 75
Condo & Allison	State College	Merchant	13	10 75
Foster, W. L	"	"	12	13 25
Holmes, Jas. H	"	"	13	10 75
Krumrine, J. W. & S	"	"	12	13 25
Krumrine, Jacob	"	Butcher	14	7 75
Stewart, J W. & S	"	Grain & Coal	14	7 75
Smith, Jacob & Son	Tusseyville	Merchant	14	7 75
Swartz, S. M	"	"	14	7 75
Hosterman, C. W	Woodward	Merchant	14	7 75
Wolf, R M	"	"	13	10 75
Emerick, J. S	Wolf's Store	Merchant	14	7 75
Yearick, N. H	Walker	Merchant	14	7 75
Dorman, S. F	Zion	Merchant	14	7 75
Noll, B. A. & Co	"	"	13	10 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, June the First. 1893, between 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

18—4t FRANK W. HESS, Mercantile Appraiser.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

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LEGAL NOTICE

In re Assigned Estate of Daniel Bartges in trust for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 175 Apr. term 1889.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County for an order to reconvey to the said Daniel Bartges, the Assigned estate, under and in pursuance of the Second and Third Sections of the act of the 4th of May, 1893. All persons interested are directed to appear before said Court on the Sixth day of June 1893 to show cause, if any they have, why the application aforesaid should not be granted, and an order made directing a re-conveyance of the assigned estate.

W. F. SMITH, Prothonotary.

may11-4t

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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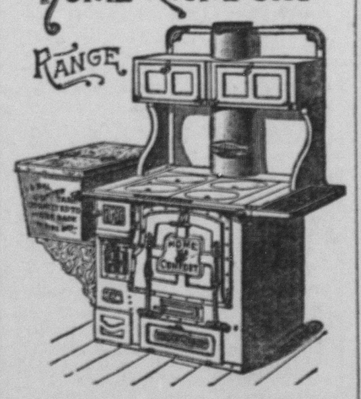
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.



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You'll have for the first time an opportunity of procuring the celebrated

HOME COMFORT --RANGE--

made entirely of malleable iron and steel.

For superior cleanliness it has no equal.

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For durability and fuel saver no competitor,

When the solicitor calls on you look and see for yourself. A greater improvement over the stove than the stove was over the old fire place.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE Co.,
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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.40 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.20 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.35 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.29 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11 40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12 00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.35 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P. M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3?		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 58		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10 25 a m, 5 02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

For rates; ma

POETICAL SELECTIONS FROM BISHOP SPALDING.

To give delight is blessedness;
The joy we give we feel,
And when our lives our brothers bless
They bring to us best weal;
For they and we
Are company
In grief and glee,
And chime or clash together like a peal.

No happy man lives for himself
Or for a private end,
Sad misers only love their pelf,
Nor know the joy to spend,—
New joy to add
To make hearts glad,
And cheer the sad,
And with our own content of others blend

A generous heart asks no reward;
It is, like conscience clear,
A feast where all best gifts are stored,
And guests have all good cheer,
And with glad song
In happy throng
The hours prolong,
With loving friends whose presence makes life dear.

O holy age, come nearer still,
When each shall work for all,
And love and peace the earth shall fill,
And all men disenthrall,
And on the earth
There be no dearth
But a new birth
Of happy souls, and God be all in all!

—o—

Ah, could I sing some lulling song,
Whose music, soft and low
As murmuring stream, would bear along
My sorrow and my woe,
And leave me light of heart
Without a pain or smart,
As when a boy
I leaped for joy
To see the flowers springing,
And hear the sweet birds singing;
And all the days were filled with light,
And angels hovered through the night.

Ah, could I touch the secret spring
Of heavenly harmony,
And let glad melodies outring
To fill the soul with glee,
And drive all care away,
Nor let dull sadness stay,
But give each heart
Its own sweet part—
In the deep joys of earth
Upbrimming cups of mirth,
Till the great earth, in gladness crowned,
With songs of merriment resound.

Ah, for a note so sweet and clear,
That weary workers all
The high and heavenly strain might hear,
And think it angel's call
To lift the fainting heart,
And new life to impart,
Inspiring hope
In all who grope
'Mid anxious cares and doubt,
Until for joy they shout,
And look to God who all controls,
And all who trust in Him consoles.

—o—

In youth we long to make our thought
The thought of all the world,
But when sad Time his work has wrought
We march with banners furled.

No more there floats before our eyes
The fresh heroic dream—
That our weak, single energies
Can stem the torrent's stream.

Enough if we ourselves may now
Ride on the raging wave,
Or catch some overhanging bough
With hope our life to save.

But still the dewy, blooming dawn
Throws on our soul its light,
Though all its glories now are gone,
And we sweep into night.

THE MISSING COAT.

BY THOMAS G. MITCHELL.

I never told anybody how very, very near I was to death that night, just a year ago; but as I can now look back and calmly recall each word, each act, I will write it down as a warning to all who may find themselves similarly circumstanced, hoping with all my heart that the number may be few.

In the first place, my name is Frederick Putnam. I am, and have been for the last ten years, the foreman and bookkeeper of the large lumbering establishment of William Winston & Co., and hope to be for another decade, unless something better turns up. Mr. Winston is the resident partner and manager of the manufacturing part of the business. The other members of the firm, of whom there are two, live in the city, at the foot of the lake, and attend to the sales of lumber, which we send them by vessel.

This is by far the largest share of what the mill cuts, though the amount of our sales directly from the mill to supply the country to the west of us is quite large.

Well, one cold evening, just as I was preparing for home, I heard footsteps on the crunching snow outside, and presently the office door flew open, as though some one in haste had given it a push, admitting a tall, stout, well-dressed man, with a small travelling-bag in one hand and a shawl over his arm.

I was alone, Mr. Winston having gone to the house some half-an-hour before, locking the safe, in which we kept our books and papers, and taking the key with him as usual. I had already closed the damper to the stove, put on my overcoat, and was just in the act of turning down the lamp—but, of course, I waited.

"Good evening," said the man, bustling up to the stove, and kicking the damper open with his foot. "Has Winston gone to the house?"

I answered that he had.

"Whew! I was afraid of it."

He drew out his watch—a very fine one, I thought.

"I shall not have time to go up," he said. "The train is due in fifteen minutes."

"Is there anything I can do?" I asked.

"I want to leave some money with Winston. I intended to stop in town a day or two, but I have just got a despatch that calls me home."

"What name, sir?"

"Anderson, of Andersonville."

I knew him then, though I had seen him but once before. He had been one of our best Western customers. I say had been for the reason that during the past year his payments had not been so prompt. In fact, he was considered behind, and Winston had that very day told me to write to him, and "punch him up a little," as he expressed it. The letter was then in the breast pocket of my overcoat.

"You can leave the money with me, sir, and I will give you a receipt."

He seemed to hesitate, which nettled me somewhat. I never blamed anybody since, however.

"How much is my bill?" he asked, eyeing me sharply.

I answered promptly, for I had struck the balance not more than half an hour before.

"Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents."

"Humph! Less than I supposed. Write me out a receipt for that amount."

He left the stove and came and looked over my shoulder while I wrote.

"It is all right, Mr. Putnam. I know you now. You've been with Winston a long time. I can tell your signature anywhere."

He drew from an inside pocket a large black wallet, very round and full, and counting out eleven different piles of banknotes, he told me to count them. It was a short and easy task, for each pile contained just one hundred bills. The balance was in fives, twenties, and took more time to count them; but at last we got it so that both were satisfied.

At this moment we heard the whistle from the station. Anderson sprang for his traveling-bag, and giving me a hasty hand-shake, was off on the run. I closed the door and counted the money again. Finding it all right, I wrapped a piece of newspaper around it and slipped it into my overcoat pocket. I did not feel quite easy to have so much money about me; but as Winston's house was at least a mile distant, I concluded to keep it until morning, when I could deposit it in the bank.

I closed the damper again, drew on my gloves, took the office key from the nail just over the door, and stepped up to put out the light. As I did so I saw a bit of paper on the floor, which, on picking up, I saw was the receipt I wrote for Mr. Anderson. He had dropped it in his hurry. I put it in my pocket, and thought no more about it; only that I would mail it to him. I would have done it then, but as the last mail for that day had gone out on the train which took Mr. Anderson, I could do it just as well in the morning. Then, too, I was in something of a hurry that night, for I had an appointment; and I may as well state here that it was with a young lady who I hoped would be my wife before many months.

I hastened to my boarding house, ate my supper, and then went over to Mr. Warner's, wearing the coat with the money in it, as I did not feel easy about leaving it in my room. Carrie was at home, of course, as she was expecting me, and, leaving my hat and coat in the hall, I went into the parlor. I do not think a repetition of our conversation would be very interesting, so I will pass it over, merely remarking that nothing occurred to disturb me until I rose to take my leave.

Carrie went into the hall for my coat and hat, that I might put them on by the warm fire; but she came back with only my hat.

"Why, Fred, you certainly did not venture out on such a night as this without an overcoat?"

"No coat!" I exclaimed, in a dazed sort of way; for the thought of the money flashed upon me so suddenly that it almost stunned me.

The next moment I tore past her like a madman, as I was. The coat was gone!

Then I was unnerved. I grasped at the stair-rail, and caught it just in time to support myself. Carrie came running out, her face pale with alarm.

"Oh, Fred! are you ill? Let me call mother and the doctor! You are as white as a sheet."

"No, no, Carrie!" I entreated. "There, I am better now."

And I was better. I was strong, all at once—desperately strong. And what brought about this change? That simple receipt which I had in my pocket. Anderson had nothing to show that the money had not been paid; and was not my unaided word as good as his?

I was foolish enough to believe that I could brave it through, and I grew confident and quite easy at once.

"There, Carrie, I am much better now. The room was too warm, I guess. So some sneaking thief has dodged in and stolen my coat? Well, let it go. It was an old one, and now I'll have a better one."

"But was there nothing in the pockets!" asked Carrie.

It is strange how suspicious guilt will make us. I really thought Carrie suspected me, and an angry reply was on the end of my tongue. I suppressed it, however, and uttered a falsehood instead.

"Nothing of consequence, Carrie. A good pair of gloves and some other trifling notions."

"I am glad it is not worse, Fred. Now, if you will wait a moment, I will get you one of father's coats to wear home."

Thus equipped, I left her. You may guess that my slumbers that night were not very sound, nor very refreshing. I never passed a more miserable night, and in the morning my haggard looks were the subject of remark.

"Why, Fred, you look as though you met a legion of ghosts last night," said Winston. "What is the matter?"

"I had a bad night of it," I answered with a sickly smile.

"And you'll have another if you're not careful; you had better keep quiet today. By the way, did you write to Anderson?"

I do not know how I managed to reply, for the question set me shivering from head to foot, and I was so weak that I could scarcely sit in my chair. I must have answered in the affirmative, however, for he said:

"Then we may look for something from him to-morrow or next day."

Immediately afterward he added:

"Why, Fred, you shiver as though you had the ague, and you are sweating like a butcher! You're ill, man. Come, jump into my trap, and I'll take you home."

I was glad of the chance to get away, and on reaching my home I locked myself in.

Ah! those were terrible hours that I passed, and, night coming on, brought me no relief. Can you not guess what I was meditating? Coward that I was, I had at last resolved on self-destruction.

I commenced my preparation with the same calmness and deliberation that I would have used in the most common transaction. I wrote a short explanation for Carrie, another for Mr. Winston, a third for my poor mother, and I sealed them all. In a fourth envelope I enclosed the receipt to Mr. Anderson. All this accomplished, I went to my secretaire and took out my revolver.

Having examined the cartridges to make sure that there would be no failure, I sat down before the fire, and lifting the revolver, I placed its cold, death-like muzzle against my forehead. In another second I should have been lifeless; but just as my finger began to press the trigger, there came a tap on my door. It startled me, and, hastily concealing my weapon, I called out that I could admit no one.

"Not me, Fred?"

I knew Carrie's voice, and a yearning to look on her loved face got the mastery of me. Quietly slipping the telltale letters, which I had left on the table, into my pocket, I opened the door.

"Oh, Fred, you are really ill!" exclaimed Carrie the moment the light fell on my face. "Why did you not send for me? Aren't you better?"

"Worse," I answered, huskily; "but Carrie—good heavens!"

As I uttered this exclamation I started back, and then forward; and then—I scarcely know what, for hanging across Carrie's arm was my overcoat! Recovering from my astonishment, I drew out eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents.

You have heard about, and perhaps seen, the singular capers of a madman, or the wild antics of those crazed with rum, or grotesque dancing of savages. Well, judging from what Carrie told me and from the appearance of my apartment after it was over, I am led to believe that, were it possible to concentrate the three above mentioned species of demons into one I was possessed thereby.

But I cooled down after awhile, and just in time to save Carrie's head a thump from the chair I had selected in my crazy waltz.

Then I asked for an explanation. It was the simplest thing imaginable. I do not know why I had not thought of it before. It was simply a blunder of Carrie's father. He had mistaken my coat for his own, and worn it down town, never dreaming that a small fortune was lying idly in the pocket.

I sent Mr. Anderson his receipt, handed over the money to Winston, and went right on with my duties, a wiser, and, I hope, a better man.—[Drake's Magazine.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Egg Sandwiches.—Egg sandwiches are simply made as follows: Chop hard-boiled eggs fine with a cucumber pickle, large or small, according to the number of eggs. Pepper and salt, adding a little made mustard, and rubbing very smooth with a silver spoon. Spread between thin slices of crustless buttered bread. Pile on a plate on a folded napkin.

Good Clam Chowder.—For a good clam chowder, take twenty-four medium sized hard-shelled clams. Wash and cut in slices half a dozen new potatoes. Put them into a large porcelain-lined saucepan containing two quarts of cold water. Add one white onion, chopped fine, two sprays of soup celery, also chopped fine, and the green leaves of three or four stalks of parsley. Add a tablespoonful of butter and one of salt. Now put the kettle over the fire and let the water come slowly to the boiling point, and boil for about twenty minutes. At the end of this time take a large slice of fine larding pork, cut almost half an inch thick, free it from the rind and cut it into little cubes. Let this pork stand in a saucepan at the back of the fire for about ten minutes after the chowder is put over. Then bring it forward and fry the scraps brown in the fat in the pan and add them to the chowder, leaving out the grease which has tried out of them. Add now to the chowder four nice tomatoes, cut in small pieces, and a sprig of thyme. Cook twenty minutes longer. Cut each clam in four equal parts, and add them, with half their juice, to the chowder. Let the whole boil for two minutes more, but no longer. Draw the kettle to the back of the stove and test the chowder. If necessary, add a little salt and a saltspoonful of black pepper. A tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce is also a good addition. Break in pieces two large pilot crackers and add to the chowder, stir it well, cover it, and let it stand for three or four minutes. Then serve at once. This recipe may read strangely to some people who have been accustomed to pack in clams, crackers, potatoes and other vegetables at the beginning, and boil the chowder for three quarters of an hour. The result of such cooking is that the clams are merely toughened. Clams and oysters should be cooked as quickly as possible, and are rendered tough and indigestible by lengthening the process.

The Spots on the Cigar.

The pale round spots, about as large in circumference as a tack-head, that one sees on cigars now and then, are said to be caused by dew drops and rain drops, that act as burning glasses when the sun shines through them on the green tobacco leaf. Be that as it may, the florists declare that palms are often burned by knobs and corrugations in the glass roofs of their greenhouses, as these irregularities tend to focus the sun's rays. The effect of this strong heat on the palm leaf—which is as sensitive to heat as it is to cold—is to cause a rusty brown spot to appear on the green. Sometimes the apparent motion of the sun, in passing westward, will trace a line of scorch across the leaf. Other plants are less susceptible to sun rays.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE.

A FAINT IDEA OF ITS FAMOUS SPRINGTIME HOLIDAY.

"First Monday's" Origin and Its Most Distinguished Characteristics.

"First Monday" in Tennessee is the day of the year to the average denizen of the Volunteer State; for on that day every owner of an obstreperous stallion, every enthusiastic breeder of a dulcet-toned jack, every proud possessor of a lordly bull, is expected to be out, with his family and his friends, to show the kind of live stock on which he has pinned his faith And they are all there.

Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796, and as far as we have been able to ascertain, this honored day and custom was admitted with her. In fact we believe the State went into our glorious Union upon the express understanding that she was to bring along with her, by the ear, as it were, like a determined mother her recalcitrant son, this time-honored privilege. And to-day she would fight for it quicker than she would for the institution of slavery or any other of the various bonds of matrimony. What, indeed, would life be worth to the horse-loving Tennessean, if deprived of the privilege of showing his pacing stallion, decked in red blankets enough to cover a burning church, and anchored with bridle and rein sufficiently strong to have held the Constitution fleet at sea? Napoleon crossing the Alps with his restless war horse, standing on the beetling cliffs and looking down upon the soon-to-be conquered plains of Italy, is not so proud and happy a man as is the Tennessean in the big parade around the primitive court house square, holding his mettlesome pacer in check and proudly proclaiming to the gaping crowd around him: "This is a Tom Hal!"

First Monday in Tennessee is founded on a beautiful and simple faith, so old that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. In looking it up among the ancient and dust-covered archives of the state we find it all based upon the state's incomparable and most efficient ground-hog weather department—a department far more ancient and reliable than that of Uncle Sam's, inasmuch as it makes but one prophecy a year, and generally hits it; whereas the bureau at Washington, with all its fuss and feathers, makes one every day, and generally arranges to retire at night with the sin of Annanias tacked to its official skirts. This Tennesee weather bureau is all based on the simple fact that on the second day in February the festive ground-hog emerges from his hole to see if he can cast a shadow. If he can he retires again to remain six long weeks. And there he will remain even if the heavens fall or his mother-in-law pays him a visit; and every man, woman and child in the state accepts the inevitable and prepare to keep on their winter flannels as per order of this absolutey reliable weather bureau chief, for his retiring means there will be six weeks more of stormy weather. Was ever anything more simple and plain and absolutely inexpensive in its red-tape operations? And the beauty of it is, it has never been known to lie—it is truth itself, decked in homespun and a wool hat; it is Washington with a pair of hatchets. We commend it to the department at Washington with its retinue of official asses, predicting rain on the threshold of a Pharoah famine, and preparing us for a "long dry drought" about the time the heavens declare the curtain will now rise upon Noah-and-the-ark act.

On the day in question the pikes are fairly alive with the country cousin and his squealing stud, with Sambo leading his ambling jackass and showing his ivories to every passerby who takes time to honor him by asking: "Say, nigger, whose jack is that?" Every old lady who has a hank of yarn to sell is there, every urchin who can bring a dozen eggs in his hat and trousers is there; every pretty girl who can sport variegated hosiery is there; all are there, from the rich and retired merchant coming from his country home in his carriage and spanking bays, to the old darkey in his cartload of stove wood; from the prosperous farmer, with his wife and happy children, the latter looking a little unnatural in the solemnity that has come over them by reason of the fact that they are "going to town," in his brette drawn by a pair of oily pacers to the poor cropper on his mule—they are all in the procession. The man with his patent; the officer with his papers; that most detested of living men, the back-tax collector; the man who wants to hire; the book agent; the "nigger," with a grin on his face and a game rooster under his arm—they are all there, going to Columbia. On the square all is hustle, stir, squealing, snorting, cackling, flying.

A twenty-foot track is made in the living crowd around the court house square and half a hundred flying pacers are showing their gaits, while the chancellor leaves his bench and the lawyers their cases to look out of the windows. A bell is ringing across the street at a store and proclaims that the ladies of a certain church are giving a lunch to pay off the church debt; an auctioneer is howling away, trying to sell a $10 buggy for $35; a man with a patent blacking, warranted to shine forever, is blacking the boots of all who will come to his stand; a big jack brays in your ear while you are looking at a dog fight under a wagon; an apple wagon, all the way from the "State of Lawrence," is selling the rosy fruit right and left, and as the sun begins to get low and you call for your mare at the stable and ride out of the bustle and confusion, you pass a lot of "horse swappers" in a vacant lot set apart for that ancient class engaged in the horse business, whose chief aim is to keep the equine corpses moving and uphold their own reputation for being "devilish peart in a horse trade." Beyond this, in a grove, the negroes are having a dance, and the leader, inspired by the music of his fiddle and the muse of inspiration, has rhymed in his calls to music and you laugh as you rein up awhile and hear him, keeping time with his feet to the flying bow, sing out in his peculiar chant:

Great big fat man down in de corner
Dance wid de gal wid de blue dress on her;
You little bitter feller widout any vest
Dance to the gal in de calico dress,
Git up 'take an' turn your partner,
Shake dem feet as you sno' you 'arter;
You little red nigger with de busted back
Git up an' gib us de 'chicken rack."
All hands round—O, step lite, ladies,
Don't fling yer feet so fur in de shadies;
Come you one-eyed nigger, fling
Dem feet an' gib us de "pigeon wing."

Such is a faint idea of first Monday in Tennessee.—[Clark's Horse Review.

A Great French Prison.

"Mazas Prison, in which the French Panamaters are incarcerated," said P. G. Fouse of Philadelphia, "is one of the meanest and dreariest on the face of the earth. Each cell is about eleven feet long by 6½ wide and less than nine high, and the only light is admitted through a small pane of roughed glass. The prison is cold, and a prisoner needs to wear an overcoat there all the time at this season.

"It was of a cell in Mazas that Victor Hugo, who was one of the first to enjoy the hospitality of this prison, said that 'one's first impression is the darkness, one's second the cold.' Each cell is fitted with a small table, a stool which is chained to the wall, a hammock bed and a small quantity of tin-plate utensils.

"The hours in force at Mazas are as follows: At 7 o'clock the bell rings for prisoners to rise. Half an hour later a warder opens the cell door, by which time the prisoner must have swept his cell, folded up his hammock and be ready for inspection. The warder hands him his loaf of bread and fills his jug with his daily allowance of water. At 8 o'clock his first meal of vegetable soup is served, meat soup being only allowed on Sundays and holidays.

"At 3 o'clock the second and last meal of the day is served to the prisoners. It consists of a gamelle of beans or lentils, meat being given only twice a week. At 8 o'clock the bell warns prisoners to get their cells ready for the night, and at 10 o'clock all lights are put out.

"Each prisoner is allowed to exercise himself for three-quarters of an hour every day in a small yard or passage which lies between high walls with iron grating at either end. During his exercise he is under the constant surveillance of a warder, and can neither see nor communicate with any other being. The rest of the time he spends in his cell, where he may work for the prison contractors or for his own amusement, as he chooses.

"By working all day at stitching copybooks together, making slippers or brushes, he is able to earn about four pence, which he can spend with the cantiniere for vin ordinaire, coffee, garlic or tobacco. Prisoners who can afford may order meals from a restaurant, but these are limited in quantity to one plate of soup, a plate of meat and vegetables and one dessert."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Camphor.

The camphor tree, according to the United States consular report from Osaka, Japan, is a tree of the laurel family growing in southern Japan, the wood of which is valuable in ship-building. It grows in mountainous regions far from the sea. It is a well-proportioned, handsome evergreen, its elliptical, slightly dentate leaf turning a lighter color for one or two months in the spring. The berries grow in bunches. The tree is cut down for the collection of the camphor, but the law requires that it be replaced by another. It is then cut up into chips and steamed. The camphor and oil extracted by the steaming are passed through a connecting tube into a second receiver, and thence to a third, which is divided into two compartments, one above the other. These compartments are separated by a perforated partition, which gives passage to the water and the oil, while the camphor is deposited on a layer of straw provided for it. It is then separated from the straw and prepared for sale. The oil which is drawn out from the lower compartment is used for illumination.

The Champion Sportsman.

Delhi has been visited occasionally by famous sportsmen, but not one of them has as yet made such a good bag as the native shikari Moestafar. The day before yesterday he met a female elephant with a young one. He shot the mother and then caught the calf elephant and tried to fasten it to a tree. Whilst doing this it commenced to "trumpet" so loudly that two large elephants appeared on the scene, coming to the rescue. Moestafar, however, would not let go his prey, and after shooting both elephants proceeded to Loeboeg Pakum, with the young one, where it is at present. The following morning he went back to see the dead bodies and had the good luck to find two tigers on the spot, both of which he shot. Within two days he therefore managed to kill three elephants and two tigers. This man has altogether shot six tigers within a short period. This happened near the thirty-second mile stone on the road to Perbaaengan.—[Delhi (India) Courant.

Saved By a Spider.

One day a Union soldier was fleeing for his life from Confederate sharpshooters, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. At last he saw a hollow log, and needing rest crept into it, feet foremost. His face was but a few feet from the open end. Shortly after he got into the log a large spider came and spun his web over the open log as much as to say, "I will save you." He spun his web round and round, backward and forward, until a network was made. Then the spider disappeared.

A short time after the spider had left the log, along came the Confederates. They stopped close to the log where the poor soldier lay nearly frightened to death. He heard them say there is no one in there, and they passed on. The soldier stayed in his log until next morning, when he made his escape back to his fellow soldiers, and told them of the good spider that saved him from the hands of the enemy.

An albino deer, it is claimed, was recently killed near Weldon, N. C.

Last year our railroads carried 600,000,000 people.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Dangerous Dust.—When a carpet is taken up to be cleaned the floor beneath it is generally very much covered with dust. This dust is very fine and dry and poisonous to the lungs. Before removing it sprinkle the floor with very dilute carbolic acid to kill any poisonous germs that may be present, and to thoroughly disinfect the floor and render it sweet.

The Morning Bath.—An admirable way to take the morning bath by those who dread a daily plunge into cold water, is recommended by an authority as follows: Stand in hot water deep enough to cover the ankles, fill a basin with cool water, and sponge the body off quickly. Dry and rub vigorously, and get into flannels before drying the feet. This is better for any one than daily immersion. It is the rubbing more than the water that is needed; sponging off gives the excuse for the after rubbing, and the good result is gained.

Typhoid Fever Miasmatic.—A recent utterance by Sir Charles Cameron will probably meet with no denial. According to this high medical authority, when all the organic debris produced in towns is quickly removed, and when the dangerous subterranean atmosphere is prevented from entering dwellings, or even when sewage flows steadily day and night through well constructed main sewers, and when soils are thoroughly drained and kept free from filth, then there may be expected a substantial reduction in the mortality caused by typhoid fever, and, indeed, by other diseases.

Constipation and Headaches.—The source of many disorders, which might in most instances be prevented if proper attention were paid to ordinary measures of precaution, is constipation, says a medical authority. Irregularity in eating and exercising is the most common cause of this trouble. If persons occasionally troubled with headache, indigestion and other minor complaints would remove the cause the effect would soon pass away. When a headache results from constipation a glass of cold water taken just after rising will do more towards removing the trouble than the local application of preparations to the head. Opinion is divided as to the merits of the use of hot or cold water for this purpose, but cold water (not ice water) is here recommended, because it is not so apt to produce nausea.

Data Concerning Temperature and Ventilation.—Data concerning temperature and ventilation have of late years largely accumulated and are certainly of great practical importance in their relation to health and comfort, especially in buildings where considerable numbers of people are habitual occupants. In an office building, for instance, assuming that each person or occupant requires 2,000 cubic feet, or about 147 pounds, of fresh air an hour, and that this air is at a temperature of 80 degrees, the number of units of heat that must be abstracted in order to reduce the temperature to 70 degrees is stated to be 350 an hour. Now, it is ascertained by careful scientific methods that a pound of coal used in making steam for a fairly-efficient refrigerating machine will produce an actual cooling effect equal to that of sixteen to forty-six pounds of ice. Taking the lower of these limits, sixteen pounds of ice, which will abstract some 2,275 heat units while melting, it is seen that one pound of coal will, accordingly, reduce the temperature of the supply of air for one person for 6½ hours under the above assumptions; and estimating the price of coal at $3 per ton, and that the air is to be cooled for ten hours a day, the apparent cost is but 16 cents for one thousand people an hour.

Precautions in Regard to Canned Goods.—It is rather the fashion to decry tinned vegetables as being unwholesome, and there are people who rarely allow them to appear upon their tables, yet if properly treated they are perfectly harmless and wholesome. There are two essential rules, however, which should be invariably remembered. The first is that when a can is opened, the edible, whatever it is, should be turned out at once into another dish, and should never be kept standing in the tin. Careless cooks are apt to leave tomatoes or mushrooms or other tinned things used for seasoning in the cans, sometimes for several days, in which case they are sure to be injurious. The other rule is that a vegetable should never, under any circumstances, whether at a picnic or to save the cook trouble, be warmed in its own tin. There is another danger connected with these preserved goods, and that is that the insane mania for cheapness at all risks, which some women have, has induced dishonest people to put inferior goods upon the market; but if a housekeeper is careful to buy none but the best, and see that they are properly prepared by her cook she need have no fear but that her tinned vegetables are as harmless as the same subtances in their raw and natural state; and she will have the advantage of procuring an infinite variety for her table at a very small outlay both of time and money.

Caviare and the Sturgeon.

The sturgeon is now, as it has been for many centuries, a very popular fish in Russia. During the long Lent of the Greek Church and its many fast days, exceeding in the aggregate four months, sturgeon is the principal meat of the common people of all European Russia. The flesh of this fish is not only largely used for food, but from the eggs or roe nearly or quite 5,000,000 pounds of caviare is made annually. There are several distinct species of the sturgeon, the largest, known as the Huso of the Black and Caspian seas and their rivers, sometimes attains a length of twenty-five feet and 3,000 pounds in weight. Some of the smaller European species are rarely more than three feet in length. The sharp-nosed sturgeon of the North River sometimes attains a length of eight feet and a weight of from 200 to 300 pounds, while the sturgeon inhabiting the great lakes are only about four feet in length. Pickled sturgeon was at one time considered quite a genteel dish even in this city, if we are to believe what is said of it in the newspapers of colonial times. It was served in many of the fashionable eating houses and restaurants.—[New York Sun.

REV. DR. TALMAGE

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Over All Forever."

TEXT: "*Christ came, who is over all.*"—Romans ix., 5.

For 4000 years the world had been waiting for a deliverer—waiting while empires rose and fell. Conquerors came and made the world worse instead of making it better—still the centuries watched and waited. They looked for Him on thrones, looked for Him in palaces, looked for Him in imperial robes, looked for Him at the head of armies. At last they found Him in a barn. The cattle stood nearer to Him than the angels, for the former were in the adjoining stall, while the latter were in the clouds. A parentage of peasantry! No room for Him in the inn because there was no one to pay the hotel expense. Yet the pointing star and the angelic cantata showed that heaven made up in appreciation of His worth what the world lacked. "Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Amen."

But who is this Christ who came? As to the difference between different denominations of evangelical Christians I have no concern. If I could by the turning over of my hand decide whether all the world shall at last be Baptist or Methodist or Congregational or Episcopalian or Presbyterian, I would not turn my hand. But there are doctrines which are vital to the soul. If Christ be not a God, we are idolators. To this Christological question I devote myself this morning and pray God that we may think right and do aright in regard to a question in which mistake is infinite.

I suppose that the majority of those here to-day assembled believe the Bible. It requires as much faith to be an infidel as to be a Christian. It is faith in a different direction. The Christian has faith in the teachings of Matthew, Luke, John, Paul, Isaiah, Moses. The infidel has faith in the free thinkers. We have faith in one class of men. They have faith in another class of men. But as the majority of those, perhaps all of those here assembled, are willing to take the Bible for a standard in morals and in faith, I make this book my starting point.

I suppose you are aware that the two generals who have marshaled the great armies against the deity of Jesus Christ are Strauss and Renen. The number of their slain will not be counted until the trumpet of the archangel sounds the roll call of the resurrection. Those men and their sympathizers saw that if they could destroy the fortress of miracles they could destroy Christianity, and they were right. Surrender the miracles and you surrender Christianity. The great German exegete says that all the miracles were myths. The great French exegete says that all the miracles were legends. They propose to take everything supernatural from the life of Christ and everything supernatural from the Bible. They prefer the miracles of human nonsense to the glorious miracles of Jesus Christ.

They say there was no miraculous birth in Bethlehem, but that it is all a fanciful story, just like the story of Romulus said to have been born of Rhea Silvia and the god Mars. They say no star pointed to the manger; it was only the flash of a passing lantern. They say there was no miraculous making of bread, but that it is a corruption of the story that Elisha gave 20 loaves of bread to a hundred men. They say the water was never turned into wine, but that it is a corruption of the story that the Egyptian plague turned the water into blood. They say it is no wonder that Christ sweat great drops of blood; he had been out in the night air and was taken suddenly ill. They say that there were no tongues of fire on the heads of the disciples at the Pentecost; that there was only a great thunder storm, and the air was full of electricity, which snapped and flew all around about the heads of the disciples.

They say that Mary and Martha and Christ felt it important to get up an excitement for the forwarding of their religion, and so they dramatized a funeral and Lazarus played the corpse, and Mary and Martha played the weepers, and Christ was the tragedian. I put it in my own words, but this is the exact meaning of their statements. They say the Bible is a spurious book written by superstitious or lying men, backed up by men who died for that which they did not believe.

Now, I take back the limited statement which I made a few moments ago, when I said it requires as much faith to be an infidel as to be a Christian. It requires a thousandfold more faith to be an infidel than to be a Christian, for if Christianity demand that the whale swallowed Jonah, then skepticism demands that Jonah swallowed the whale! I can prove to you that Christ was God, not only by supernatural appearances on that Christmas night, but by what inspired men said of Him, by what He says of Himself and by His wonderful achievements. "Christ came, who is over all." Ah, does not that prove too much? Not over the Cæsars, not over Frederick, not over Alexander the Great, not over the Henrys, not over the Louises? Yes. Pile all the thrones of all the ages together, and my text overspans them as easily as a rainbow overspans a mountain, "Christ came, who is over all." Then He must be God.

The Bible says that all things were made by Him. Does not that prove too much? Could it be that He made the Mediterranean, that He made the Black sea, that He made the Atlantic, the Pacific, that He made Mount Lebanon, that He made the Alps, the Sierra Nevadas, that He made the Hemisperes, that He made the universe? Yes. The Bible says so, and lest we be too stupid to understand John winds up with a magnificent reiteration and says, "Without Him was not anything made that was made." Then He was a God.

The Bible says at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow. All heaven must come down on its knees. Martyrs on their knees, apostles on their knees, confessors on their knees, the archangel on his knees. Before whom? A man? No. He is a God. The Bible says every tongue shall confess—Bornesian, Malayan, Mexican, Italian, Spanish, Persian, English. Every tongue shall confess. To whom? God. The Bible says Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Is that characteristic of humanity? Do we not change? Does not the body entirely change in seven years? Does not the mind change? Does not the heart change? Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever. He must be a God.

Philosophers say that the law of gravitation decides everything and that the centripetal and centrifugal forces keep the world from clashing and from demolition. But Paul says that Christ's arm is the axle on which everything turns, and that Christ's hand is the socket in which everything is set. Mark the words, "Upholding—upholding all things by the word of His power." Then He must be a God.

Then look at what Christ says of Himself. Now, certainly, every one must understand himself better than any one else can understand him. If I ask you where you were born and you tell me, "I was born in Chester, England," or "I was born in Glasgow, Scotland," or "I was born in Dublin, Ireland," or "I was born in New Orleans, the United States," you being a man of integrity, I should believe you. If I asked you how many pounds you could lift and you should say you could lift 100 pounds or 200 pounds or 300 pounds, I should believe you. It is a matter personal to yourself. You know better than any one else can tell you.

If I ask how much estate you are worth, and you say $10,000 or $100,000 or $500,000, I believe what you say. You know better than any one else. Now, Christ must know better than any one else who He is and what He is. When I ask Him how old He is, He says, "Before Abraham was, I am." Abraham had been dead 2028 years. Was Christ 2028 years old? Yes, He says He is older than that. "Before Abraham was, I am." Then Christ says, "I am the Alpha." Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet, and Christ in that utterance declared, "I am the A of the alphabet of the centuries." Then He must be a God.

Can a man be in a thousand places at once? Christ says He is in a thousand places at once. "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." This everywhereativeness, is it characteristic of a man or of a God? And lest we might think this everywhereativeness would cease, He goes on, and He intimates that He will be in all the cities of the earth—He will be in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America the day before the world burns up. "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Why, then, He must be a God.

Besides that, He takes divine honors. He declares Himself Lord of men, angels and devils. Is He? If He is, He is a God. If He is not, He is an impostor. A man comes into your store to-morrow morning. He says: "I am the great shipbuilder of Liverpool. I have built hundreds of ships." He goes on to give his experience. You defer to him as a man of large experience and great possessions. But the next day you find out that he is not the great shipbuilder of Liverpool; that he never built a ship; that he never built anything. What is he then? An impostor. Christ says He built this world. He built all things. Did He build them? If He did, He is a God. If He did not, He is an impostor.

A man comes into your place of business with Jewish countenance and a German accent and says: "I am Rothschild, the banker, of London. I have the wealth of Nations in my pocket. I loaned that large amount to Italy and Austria in their perplexity." But after a while you find that he has never loaned any money to Italy or Austria, that he never had a large estate; that he is no banker at all; that He owns nothing. What is he? An impostor. Christ says He owns the cattle on a thousand hills; He owns this world. He owns the next world: He owns the universe, He is the banker of all Nations. Is He? If He is, He is a God. Is He not? Then He is an impostor.

A man enters the White House at Washington. He says: "I am Emperor William, of Germany. I am traveling incognito. I have come over here for recreation and pleasure. I own castles in Dresden and Berlin." But the president finds out the next day that he is not Emperor William; that he owns no castles at Berlin and Dresden; that he has no authority. What is he? An impostor. Christ says He is the king over all—the king immortal, invisible. If He is, He is a God. If He is not, He is an impostor.

Strauss saw that alternative, and he tries to get out of it by saying that Christ was sinful in accepting adoration and worship. Renan tries to get out of it by saying that Christ—not through any fault of His own, but through the fault of others—lost His purity of conscience, and he slyly intimates that dishonorable women had damaged His soul. Anything but believe that Christ is God. Now you believe the Bible to be true. If you do not, you would hardly have appeared in this church. You would have gone over and joined the Broadway Infidel club, or you would go to Boston and kiss the foot of the statue of Thomas Paine. You would hardly come into this church, where the most of us are the deluded souls who believe in a whole Bible and take it all down as easily as you swallow a ripe strawberry.

I have shown you what inspired men said of Christ. I have shown you what Christ said of Himself; now, if you believe the Bible, let us go out and see His wonderful achievements—surgical, alimentary, marine, mortuary. Surgical achievements! Where is the medical journal that gives an account of such exploits as Christ wrought? He used no knife. He carried no splints. He employed no compress. He made no patient squirm under cauterization. He tied no artery. Yet behold Him! With a word He struck fast Malchus' amputated ear. He stirred a little dust and spittle into a salve and with it caused a man who was born blind and without optic nerve or cornea or crystalline lens to open his eyes on the sunlight. He beat music on the drum of the deaf ear. He straightened a woman who, through contraction of muscle, had been bent almost double for well nigh two decades. He made a man who had no use of his limbs for 38 years shoulder his mattress and walk off.

Sir Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Valentine Mott, stood powerless before a withered arm, but this doctor of omnipotent surgery, comes in and He sees the paralytic arm useless and lifeless at the man's side, and Christ says to him, "Stretch forth thine hand," and he stretched it forth whole as the other. He was a God.

Alimentary achievements: He found a lad who had come out of the wilderness with five loaves of bread for a speculation. Perhaps the lad had paid five pennies for the five loaves and expected to sell them for ten pennies, and so he would double his money. Christ took those loaves of bread and performed a miracle by which He fed 7000 famishing people, and I warrant you the lad lost nothing, for there were twelve baskets of fragments taken up, and if the boy had five loaves at the start I warrant you he had at least ten at the close.

The Saviour's mother goes into a neighbor's house to help get up a wedding party. By calculation she finds out that the amount of wine is not sufficient for the guests. She calls in Christ for help, and Christ, not by the slow decay of fermentation, but by a word, makes 130 gallons of pure wine.

Marine achievements! He turns a whole school of fish into the net of men who were mourning over their poor luck, until the boat is so full they have to halloo to other boats, and the other boats come up, and they are laden to the water's edge with the game, so that the sailors have to be cautious in going from larboard to starboard lest they upset the ship.

Then there comes a squall down through the mountain gorge, and Gennesaret, with long looks of white foam, rises up to battle it, and the boat drops into a trough and ships a sea, and the loosened sails crack in the tornado, and Christ rises from the back part of the boat and comes walking across the staggering ship until He comes to the prow, and there He wipes the spray from His brow and hushes the crying storm on the knee of His omnipotence. Who wrestled down that eurocIydon? Whose feet trampled the rough Galilee into a smooth floor?

Let philosophers and anatomists go to Westminster Abbey and try to wake up Queen Elizabeth or Henry VIII. No human power ever wakened the dead. There is a dead girl in Capernaum. What does Christ do? Alas that she should have died so young and the world so fair! Only twelve years of age. Feel her cold brow and cold hands. Dead, dead! The house is full of weeping. Christ comes, and He takes hold of the hand of the dead girl, and instantly her eyes open, her heart starts. The white lily of death blushes into the rose of life and health. She rushes into the arms of her rejoicing kindred. Who woke up that death? Who restored her to life? A man? Tell that to the lunatics in Bloomingdale asylum. It was Christ the God.

But there comes a test which more than anything else will show whether He was God or man. You remember that great passage which says, "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ." The earth will be stunned by a blow that will make it stagger in midheaven; the stars will circle like dry leaves in an equinox; the earth will unroll the bodies, and the sky will unroll the spirits, and soul and flesh will come into incorruptible conjunction. Day of smoke and fire and darkness and triumph. On one side, piled up in galleries of light, the one hundred and forty and four thousand—yea, the quintillions—of the saved. On the other side, piled up in galleries of darkness, the frowning, the glaring multitude of those who rejected God.

Between these two piled up galleries a throne, a high throne, a throne standing on two burnished pillars—justice, mercy—a throne so bright you had better hide your eye lest it be extinguished with excess of vision. But it is an empty throne. Who will come up and take it? Will you?

"Ah, no!" you say: "I am but a child of dust. I would not dare to climb that throne." Would Gabriel climb it? He dare not. Who will ascend it? Here comes one. His back is to us. He goes up step above step, height above height until He reaches the apex. Then He turns around and faces all the Nations, and we all see who it is. It is Christ, the God, and all earth, and all heaven, and all hell kneel, crying: "It is a God! It is a God!" We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.

Oh, I am so glad that it is a Divine being who comes to pardon all our sins, to comfort all our sorrows. Sometimes our griefs are so great they are beyond any human sympathy, and we want Almighty sympathy. Oh, ye who cried all last night because of bereavement or loneliness, I want to tell you it is an omnipotent Christ who is come.

When the children are in the house and the mother is dead, the father has to be more gentle in the home, and he has to take the office of father and mother, and it seems to me Christ looks out upon your helplessness, and He proposes to be father and mother to your soul. He comes in the strength of one, in the tenderness of the other. He says with one breath, "As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him," and then with the next breath He says, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." Do you not feel the hush of the divine lullaby?

Oh, put your tired head down on the heaving bosom of divine compassion, while He puts His arms around you and says: "O widowed soul, I will be thy God. O orphaned soul, I will be thy protector. Do not cry." Then He touches your eyelids with His fingers and sweeps His fingers down your cheek and wipes away all the tears of loneliness and bereavement. Oh, what a tender and sympathetic God has come for us! I do not ask you to lay hold of Him. Perhaps you are not strong enough for that. I do not ask you to pray. Perhaps you are too bewildered for that. I only ask you to let go and fall back into the arms of everlasting love.

Soon you and I will hear the click of the latch of the door of the sepulcher. Strong men will take us in their arms and carry us down and lay us in the dust, and they cannot bring us back again. I should be scared with infinite fright if I thought I must stay in the grave, if even the body were to stay in the grave. But Christ will come with glorious iconoclasm and split and grind up the rocks and let us all come forth. The Christ of the manger is the Christ of the throne.

Children Then and Now.

"From One I Knew the Best of All," Frances Hodgson Burnet writes of the memory of a child, as follows:

In those days, I think, the Children's Century had not begun. Children were not regarded as embryo intellects, whose growth it is the pleasure and duty of intelligent maturity to foster and protect. Morals and manners were attended to, desperate efforts were made to conquer their natural disinclination to wash their hands and faces, it was a time-honored custom to tell them to "make less noise," and I think everybody knelt down in his night-gown and said his prayers every night and morning. I wish I knew who was the originator of the nursery verse, which was a kind of creed:

"Speak when you're spoken to,
Come when you're called,
Shut the door after you.
And do as you're told."

The rhyme and meter were, perhaps, not faultless, but the sentiments were without a flaw.

A perfectly normal child knew what happened in his own nursery and the nurseries of its cousins and juvenile friends; it knew something of the romances of Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Edgeworth and the adventures related in Peter Parley's "Annual." Religious aunts possibly gave it horrible little books containing memoirs of dreadful children who died early of complicated diseases, whose lingering developments they enlivened by giving unlimited moral advice and instruction to their parents and immediate relatives, seeming, figuratively speaking, to implore them to "go and do likewise," and perishing to appropriate texts. The Small Person suffered keen private pangs of conscience and thought she was a wicked child, because she did not like those books and had a vague feeling of disbelief in the children. It seemed probable that she might be sent to perdition and devoured by fire and brimstone because of this irreligious indifference, but she could not overcome it. But I am afraid the Small Person was not a normal child. Still she really could not help it, and she has been sufficiently punished, poor thing, even while she has been unduly rewarded. She happened to be born, as a clever but revoltingly candid and practical medical man once told her, with a cerebral tumor of imagination.—Scribner's Magazine.

BELGIAN DRAFT HORSES.

Excepting the Shire of England They Are the Largest in the World.

Great care has been given in Belgium to the breeding of draft horses which, excepting the Shire horse of England, are the largest drafting horses in the world. They are finely proportioned, having excellent legs and feet. They are divided into two classes, namely, the heavy and the light draft horse, but differ from each other only in size. The special characteristics of the Belgian draft horse are stature, form, strength and breed. The line on the back is straight, the rump long and the legs large and clean. He has less bulk and strength than the Clydesdale or Shire but is better bred and has more energy. He has more bulk and

BELGIAN DRAFT STALLION, BRILLIANT.

strength than either Percheron or Boulonnais and possesses equally as much energy. In 1850 the Belgian Government established a depot for stallions, but this was afterward given up and the Government sought to improve the horses of the country by encouraging local competition for colts and prizes for stallions. The Belgian horses are generally bay or brown-black in color, but sorrel, roan and other colors are occasionally found. They resemble the Percherons very closely and require a second look even from an expert to distinguish them. The subject of our sketch is the draft stallion Brilliant, by Crange, the property of M. Dumont, of Sart-Dame Avellines, Brabant, Belgium.

The Testimonials

We publish are not purchased, nor are they written up in our office, nor are they from our employes. They are facts, proving that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute MERIT, and that **Hood's Cures**

Mrs. E. M. Burt
West Kendall, N. Y.

Three Great Enemies

Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Dyspepsia

Another Victory for Hood's.

"For over 20 years I have suffered with neuralgia, rheumatism and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Several physicians have treated me and I have tried different remedies, but all failed to give me permanent relief. Five years ago I began to take Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla and it has done me a vast amount of good. Since beginning to take it I have not had a sick day. I am 72 years old and enjoy good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. E. M. BURT, W. Kendall, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25 cents.

Settled by Arbitration.

The outline of the postoffice had become indistinct in the gathering darkness and the streets in the vicinity were filled with people hurrying homeward, when the reporter observed a man with a stubby beard who with some difficulty was holding a position on a corner, solemnly shaking hands with a line of newsboys. Some of the passers-by, discouraged in their pedestrian efforts for rapid transit, stopped to watch the proceedings, for the sight was unusual. Had some local celebrity chosen this time and place to hold a reception? It might appear so but for the small number of guests.

The true significance of the little scene, however, was understood only by those who were earlier on the spot.

There had been a fierce altercation between the man and one of the boys, and the companions of the latter, coming from all directions, fell upon the man with so vigorous an onslaught that an old Irishman said afterward that he thought they'd "murder him from head to foot." But just as this outcome of the affair seemed probable a ragged little fellow appeared on the scene and ruled the proceedings out of order.

"Youse fellers ain't givin' de bloke a square deal," he said. "There wouldn't 'a' been no scrap if Joe hadn't cheated," and he followed with an argument that was evidently convincing, for when he finished his burst of eloquence with what probably was a borrowed phrase, "Yer oughter 'pologize," the boys did, actually.

Each side conceded something and the handshaking followed, and although a couple of idlers moved away somewhat reluctantly, disappointed in not seeing a fight, and while some of the spectators laughed at the little peacemaker, the last in the line, extended a grimy little hand to be clasped in the larger one, half a score of hearts beat lighter because of his plea for justice.—Boston Journal.

Verdi married young, winning a charming Italian girl, who made his home ideally perfect.

The Mannish Girl.

She begins innocently enough. She has a troop of brothers, perhaps, and is drawn into their sports in spite of herself. She catches their contempt of girls; cuts off her hair like Maggie Tulliver; takes pleasure in a riding habit and its odd accouterments. Horses and dogs are her favorite companions.

So she falls out of sympathy with her sex. She loses its delicacy; she is reckless of its conventions. That is always the peril of the mannish girl. But the fact that a woman in body, she tries to be a man in mind, exposes her to the animadversions of the ribald.

As she mingles with the world, she feeds a kind of vanity by being mannish. To talk slang, to smoke cigarettes, to ride to hounds, commend her, in a measure, to her male companions. They declare her to be jolly, fetching, stunning. They cultivate her society. They take her yachting when they leave her companions at home. They love to chat with her in a box at the horse show. They even propose a surreptitious visit to the Arion ball.

But they rarely marry her.

That is where the maidenly girl has her full revenge. When it comes to taking a wife—a wife who shall adorn his table; a wife who shall entertain his friends—a man seldom thinks of the mannish girl. He knows that the arts by which she attracted him will be just as attractive to others. He knows that the lack of refinement, which has a kind of zest in the girl of twenty, will turn to hopeless vulgarity in a matron of forty.

Then what is the end of the mannish girl? Eternal spinsterhood or the divorce court. If no man will have her she gets more acidulated month by month. Her mind turns to bitterness. She has nothing but ill to say of her neighbors. She purveys wretched gossip for the social columns of the newspapers, and when a woman does that she has set the tombstone on her career and on her reputation.—Truth.

Rough on the Hogs.

A gentleman stopped at a cabin, where an old negro woman lived, and, while waiting for one of the children to get a bucket of fresh water, entered into conversation with her concerning the crop prospects. "I did hab fo' or five hogs," said the old woman; "but dat's dwindled down till I ain't got but one now." "Somebody steal them?" "I nebber talks 'bout my neighbors, an' I doan' like to say what become ob de shoats. I nebber makes mischief, I doesn't." "Did the hogs die?" "Da muster died; but yer ain't agwine to say nuthin' agin' my neighbors. De hogs disappeared away from heah while dat man was libin', but I ain't agwine to say nuthin' agin' him." "Do you think that he took them?" "Mister, dat man's dead, an' I doan' want ter say nuthin' agin' him; but lemme tell yer, while dat man was libin' he was a powerful stumbling-block ter hogs."

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Thunder is the bass drum in the music of the elements.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

A man does wrong for the same reason that wolves steal sheep.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of overeating. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Sleep is the honey in the comb of healthful labor.

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS. Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,	13.06	160.6
The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively,	12.58	151.1
	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4
	4.98	65.5

Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, and of greater leavening power than any other powder.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.
If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, Iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mucic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating; Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 310 W. 43d St., N.Y.
Cures Constipation

FOR WOMEN ONLY Send 10 cents for book. DR. C. R. KING, ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon Ohio.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Young Mothers!
We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.
"MOTHER'S FRIEND"
Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.
After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.
Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.
No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by
JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

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AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
RIPANS TABULES
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free samples address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT COUGH CURE
SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamps. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. Write quick. EXCELSIOR, Phila., Pa.

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Best Low-Priced GERMAN DICTIONARY published, at the remarkably low price of only $1.00, postpaid. This Book contains 624 finely printed pages of clear type on excellent paper and is handsomely yet substantially bound in cloth. It gives English words with the German equivalents and pronunciation, and German words with English definitions. It is invaluable to Germans who are not thoroughly familiar with English, or to Americans who wish to learn German. Address, with $1.00,

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 11.

THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kidgloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
Largest assortment Dress Trimmings.
Largest assortment Spring Jackets and Capes
Largest assortment Cloaks for the Baby.
Largest assortment Silk Ties.
Largest assortment Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Largest assortment of Hosiery.
Largest assortment Muslin Underwear.
Largest assortment Gauze Underwear.
Largest assortment Child's Lace Caps.
Largest assortment of Ribbons.
Largest assortment of Novelties
Largest assortment of Shoes.
Largest assortment of Everything at the Lowest Prices, U will find in Bellefonte. Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——C. R. Kurtz, of the *Democrat*, spent Sunday at home.

——H. W. Kreamer has gone on a visit to his parents at Rebersburg.

——Jared Harper, of Bellefonte grocery fame, was in town Tuesday the guest of his brother Simon.

——Mrs. D. J. Meyer and Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot attended the funeral of the late Thomas Weaver at Woodward on Tuesday.

——Mr. John Hosterman and wife, of Wolf's Store, visited their son Dr. G. W. Hosterman several days of this and last week.

——Mr. John Hoffman, of Williamsport, and Miss Gertie Spigelmeyer, of Bellefonte, drove to Centre Hall on Monday for a visit among friends.

——J. Frank Rearick, of Spring Mills, took a spin to Centre Hall on Wednesday morning on his wheel, and made his round among friends.

——Jerry Condo, of Spring Mills, was in town on Saturday afternoon attending the meeting of the G. A. R. Jerry is a good member and is always in attendance.

——George Bushman and family left last week for his home at Gettysburg, being called thither by the serious illness of his sister. They will remain for some time.

——James Coldren came home on Saturday morning for a several days visit to his family. Jim is employed at present at Hastings, and looks the picture of health and prosperity.

——Associate Judge Riley of Boalsburg, was among the prominent visitors seen on the streets of Centre Hall on Monday. The judge has friends in every community and Centre Hall is not an exception.

——Commissioner G. L. Goodhart publishes his card announcing himself as a candidate for re-election. He has made a worthy and efficient officer and looks carefully after the county finances.

——D. A. Boozer, Dr. G. W. Hosterman, A. S. Kerlin and Clem Deininger drove by carriage to Lewistown on Tuesday to attend session of Masonic Lodge at the latter place. They returned Wednesday.

——Mr. Jacob Wagner, of Tusseyville, dropped in at the REPORTER office on Monday morning to have his label on the paper properly adjusted. The consistery of the Reformed church had a meeting Monday and Mr. Wagner was in attendance.

——Miss Blanche Cronimiller, of Joliet, Illinois, visited at the home of D. K. Geiss, this week. Miss Cronimiller has been visiting friends for several weeks past in Centre county and will remain some time before returning to her home in Illinois.

——The card of B. F. Adams, for re-election as commissioner is in this issue. According to custom, these officials, when faithful, have been rewarded by a re-election. Mr. Adams has been a good official, and attentive to the duties of his office.

——Rev. W. E. Fischer departed Saturday morning for Shamokin, where he filled the pulpit in the Lutheran church at that place. In consequence of his absence there was no service in the Lutheran church on Sunday, his regularly appointed time.

CRUSHED BY LOGS

TERRIBLE DEATH METED OUT TO THOMAS C. WEAVER.

Caught in a Log Roll in Kentucky and His Head Crushed.—Interred at Woodward.

The friends of Thomas C. Weaver were shocked on Saturday morning by the report current on the streets, of his sudden and untimely death in the lumbering regions of Kentucky. The report at first was given little credence but later reports verified the sad news, and it was not a canard but a reality of the bitterest type. Information received later stated that he had been caught in a log roll and his head crushed so badly that death was instantaneous.

Last fall Tom, as he is most familiarly known to our readers, in connection with a Mr. Swengle, of Scranton, and Charles Allen, of Mifflinburg, engaged in business in the woods of Kentucky, and began operations on a large tract of timber which promised to yield handsome returns. The firm set up a large saw mill on a branch of the Cumberland River. The logs were floated down the stream to the mill where a boom held them. On Thursday last a log jam occurred on the stream about fifteen miles from the mill, at a bend, where they had caught on a rock. To ascertain the cause of the logs not arriving at the mill, Tom and a man by name of Dickinson started up the stream to find the place where the logs had lodged.

On arriving at the bend they found the cause of the trouble, and at once proceeded to break the jam. This work is one of the most hazardous pertaining to the life of a lumberman, and it is with great risk and peril that a jam is broken. They found that three or four logs had lodged on a large rock in the stream and this was the key to the jam, and the logs could not proceed down stream until the key logs were removed. They got to work at once and in rolling the logs about, a roll was started, which they were unable to escape and both were caught. A log passed over Tom's head and crushed his head on the rock, death resulting almost instantaneously. Dickinson had his arm crushed and was helpless. The body of Weaver was lying in such a position that it began to slip off the rock into the stream. Dickinson caught the body and held it but with his crushed arm was unable to drag it to land. He remained thus for several hours before he secured help by his cries, and the body was taken down to the mill, and afterwards taken to Williamsburg, where he had taken up his residence with his family. Preparations were made for departure for Pennsylvania with his corpse, but owing to delays in making connections the sad party arrived at Tyrone on Saturday evening, too late to make connections for Bellefonte, and were compelled to remain in Tyrone over Sunday. On Monday morning the funeral party arrived at Bellefonte and in the afternoon proceeded to Coburn by rail, from whence he was taken to the residence of his father at Woodward.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at 9.30 o'clock, from the residence of his aged parents, and was attended by a large concourse of people who paid last tribute to a most popular young man and departed friend. He was interred in the beautiful cemetery at the edge of the town where his remains were laid to rest.

Tom was aged about 39 years and was in the prime of life. Large, healthy and robust, with a frank countenance, he always made friends, and to know him, was to become a friend. For several years he traveled in the interests of a shoe firm through this section of the state, and in his earlier years had been engaged in extensive oil operations in the western part of state. He was married and leaves a sorrowful family of wife and two daughters, Maud and Blanch, two bright young ladies. His aged father and mother grieve deeply over the sudden and untimely death of their only son, and the community grieves with them.

Want a Game.

A challenge was received by the base ball editor of the REPORTER from the manager of the Bellefonte academy base ball club wanting to arrange a game on Saturday, May 20. The boys want a guarantee of $10 and expenses, but the baseball element in Centre Hall is so very scarce that we think it impossible to arrange a game to wipe up the earth with the young hopefuls from Bellefonte.

Length of Days.

A simple rule from the *Scientific American* enables us to tell the length of the day and night, any time of the year. Doubling the time of the sun's rising will give the length of the night and doubling the time of its setting will give the length of the day.

Broke Her Thigh Bone.

A thirteen-months'-old daughter of Bert Shimp, of Lewistown, formerly of Centre Hall, had her right thigh bone broken by a fall down stairs on Thursday last.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

DEATH OF HARRY SLACK.

The Untimely Demise of a Bright Young Man.

On last Thursday, May 4, Harry, son of Mr. John Slack, passed from this into a better world, at the home of his father at Tusseyville, having been sick but a few days, at the age of 16 years and 8 months.

Harry had gone to Altoona but two weeks previous where he had secured employment, and on the Tuesday evening a week previous to his demise he ran three-fourths of a mile to attend a fire, and on account of the run and excitement his heart became affected so much that it could not be controlled by medicines and continued to beat abnormally until death stilled its action. He was taken immediately ill after the fire in Altoona and at once started for his home, arriving unannounced at Centre Hall by rail, and was taken to his home.

Harry was a healthy boy; a gentleman in every respect, respected by all who knew him. The friends of Harry have the sympathy of the citizens of the community. The funeral took place last Saturday morning from the residence of his father. Interment was made in the cemetery at Tusseyville, Rev. Goodling of the Evangelical church officiating at the services.

Use Plenty of Lime.

Now is the accepted time to use lime as a disinfectant and for the protection of premises, as well as a protection for trees. There is no disinfectant as cheap as lime or more effective when spread in cellars which have been thoroughly cleaned, putting the material down close to the edges of the ground next to the foundation walls, where it acts as an exterminator of snails, a counteractive of mould, and a corrective of foulness gathered there. Basements should not only be supplied with slack lime at this season, but they should also have applied to their walls and ceilings generous coats of white wash. These processes overcome dampness and produce a purification greatly needed. There is not much expense in this process of purification, but there is practical effectiveness in it, as well as an economy which enables every housekeeper to adopt it with benefit.

A Series of Sermons.

Rev. Eisenberg, pastor of the Reformed church for several weeks has been delivering a series of sermons on the Resurrection of Christ, and on last Sunday evening delivered the last of the series to a crowded house. Next Sunday morning he will devote his time to a review of the series and a sermon of bright thoughts can be expected, after which the Lord's Supper will be administered. Rev. Eisenberg has been most successful in his work and has brought his charge to a most flourishing basis.

A Valuable Utensil.

We were recently shown an appliance to prepare eggs, etc., in a more edible shape for the table. It is called the Buffalo Steam Egg Poacher, and is a most valuable addition to the kitchen. The poacher will prepare eggs in two minutes and is the most convenient arrangement we have yet seen of the kind, and no lady should keep house without one. Mrs. J. I. Condo, of Spring Mills, is agent for the poacher and from whom they may be procured.

To Be An Evening Paper.

The Williamsport *Times*, the new venture in journalism, announces in its edition of Monday, that beginning on Monday next, it will be run as an evening paper, and instead of being independent in politics will uphold the cause of right and justice by advocating straight-out Democracy. The paper will not be published in conjunction with the Philadelphia *Times*, as heretofore.

What the Fare Will Be.

Frank Bradford agent at Centre Hall station, informs us that he has received notice that the rates to Chicago will be $27.20 for the round trip. The tickets will be good for return until Nov. 15th, fifteen days after the close of the fair. There is a probability of a cheaper rate being offered by the railroad company later on in the season.

State College Won.

Last Saturday morning the Bucknell University base ball team passed Centre Hall on its way to State College where they would cross bats with the ball team there. State College won the game which was one sided by a score of 10 to 2.

For Bicyclers to Read.

Those who use bicycles should bear in mind that the bicycle is a vehicle and as such has the same right and privilege in the road that other vehicles have, but the sidewalks are for foot passengers, upon these walks vehicles have no right whatever.

For Sale.

A desirable property situated in Centre Hall. Good dwelling house, stable, and outbuildings. Large lot of fruit on the lot. The property will be sold cheap and at a bargain. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office.

SET ALARM CLOCKS.

State College Boys Don't Like Long Sermons.

Rev. William Laurie, of Bellefonte, often goes to State College to preach to the students, says the *Republican* of last week. The able speaker has always a mind full of good thought to utter when he speaks and generally takes all the time he thinks best to express them, but the college boys, as college boys will, thought they would give the doctor a hint that his prayers and sermons were longer than they cared about listening to, so they prepared two alarm clocks, one of which was intended to go off when in their judgment his prayer had lasted long enough, and the other at the time when his sermon had reached the proper length to suit their fancy. But as it happened that Sunday Rev. Hoshour, of the Lutheran church, went in the place of Mr. Laurie, and, as he is a fast talker instead of the alarm catching him at prayer time, it did not get in its work until the choir was singing the second hymn, and the second alarm also got left, far the sermon was finished and the last hymn was being sung when it set up its racket. So after all the boys rather got left on the whole business, but then they had their fun out of it all the same, we suppose.

New Sheep and Dog Law.

It looks now as though a sheep and dog law will be passed by the present legislature. The act of 1889 has proven very unsatisfactory to the sheep growers of the state. The new bill has already passed the house and is now in the senate. It provides that the county commissioners shall annually levy a tax upon each dog of not more than two dollars and of not less than fifty cents. This money shall then be paid into the county treasury as a dog fund, to be applied to payment of losses to sheep. The owner is required to have his sheep appraised after that they have been killed, and the loss is to be paid upon the appraisers' warrants. If more than $200 remain in the fund at the expiration of the year, the surplus shall be transferred to the county treasury for county purposes. Under the act dogs are made personal property.

Waters Very High

The heavy downpour of aqua pura last week put the streams way up and bank-full, almost to overflowing. There is no scarcity of water at present but the high water counts but little now. There has been very little fishing done, the streams are too high and the water too muddy. Several parties from here went down to Penns creek to try their luck, but after getting there and taking a look at the stream which was almost raging, turned around and went home.

The Old Idea.

The old faith that when copious rain-falls occur in the spring of a year and are repeated with frequency as has been the case since the close of the winter of 1892-93, the following summer will logically be dry, parching the earth and necessarily retarding the fruit, grain, vegetable and floral growths. The old idea is that the atmosphere only contains a certain amount of moisture, which, if abstracted in large quantities in a brief period, will amount to a loss of such elements in the longer periods to follow.

A Choice Selection of Wall Paper.

J. S. Dauberman & Son have a fine selection of wall paper on hand; all the different grades from which to make a good selection, and at reasonable prices. Persons desiring to do papering this spring will do well to inspect their stock before going elsewhere. Their stock is not to be excelled.

An Overseer's Find.

Henry Largey, an overseer of the poor in Elk county, after the funeral of Mary O'Neil, an old woman who lived alone and was supposed to be very poor, made an investigation of the premises. He found concealed in the house money and papers to the amount of $5,100.

An Inventor Dead.

George W. Rodgers, the inventor of the new system of heating railway cars, died very suddenly at the residence of his daughter at Altoona, last week. His remains were brought to Bellefonte and buried on Sunday afternoon.

Fine Weather.

We guess the wet spell is over; the weather has been fine since Sunday, and the delayed farmer and gardner has been putting in time with a will to catch up. Everything in the vegetable kingdom looks promising so far, with prospect for good grain, fruit and vegetable crops.

Busy Planting Corn.

Very little corn was planted during the recent damp and cool spell; farmers are busy at it now, and if it had been planted earlier no doubt it would have rotted in the ground.

For Sale.

A large lot of good mason stones. Apply at this office.

THE DATE SET

TIME FOR HOLDING THE GRANGER PICNIC.

Meeting of the Grangers' Picnic Committee on Monday.—To Commence September 18th.

On Monday morning the committee of grangers met in Centre Hall to transact business pertaining to the coming picnic and exhibition and to determine upon a date for holding same. The date decided upon was the week beginning September 18th to the 23rd inclusive. The time will be presented for official action at the next meeting of the county grange on the 25th inst., in College township. The county grange will hardly change the date as it always endorses the action of the picnic committee.

The program will also be prepared for each day. We are informed the Knights of the Golden Eagle will have one day set apart for them, and a monster parade will be the big feature of the day.

BALANCE OF COURT NEWS.

Cases Tried Before the Court last Week and the Result.

When court convened last Wednesday afternoon the case of J. I. De Long vs. J. P. Findlay and Chas. White was on trial. The jury brought in a verin favor of plaintiff in the sum of $57.-35.

Catharine Reagan vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co., case of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

W. I. Fleming vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. The jury returned a verdict in favor of defendants.

Beaver, Gephart & Dale vs. Mary E. Pile, an action in assumpsit to recover for professional services rendered the defendant in certain litigations in Clearfield county. The case continued Friday and on Saturday the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the sum of $250.

Associate Judges Riley and Faulkner, held court in the arbitration room hearing the case of Com. vs. Alfred H. Dinges charged with wife desertion. Defendant discharged for want of evidence.

Deputy Auditor General Stranahan was admitted to practice at the Centre county bar.

After hearing some petitions and appointing several auditors the April term of Court adjourned.

Rafting In Clearfield Soon to End.

Rafting is becoming more and more a novelty in Clearfield county as the years go by and every year excursion parties avail themselves of the opportunity to go "through the mountains" on a real timber raft. This growing curiosity is not to be wondered at, even when found in native Clearfielders, because the rapid and crooked Susquehanna passes through more wild and more picturesque mountain scenery than almost any other river in the United States.

Contrary to a geographical law this wonderful river cleaves the mountains and is put down in the books as the only river of note in the world which bears this distinction. Who the first pilot was who searched out the course and made the first perilous trip with flat or rafts is not known, but it will not be hard to keep watch for the last man who will try it.—Clearfield *Spirit*.

Busy as Can Be.

Every farmer is now as busy as he can be in getting his work done on the farm. In this section he has been greatly retarded in his work by the late spring and the wet weather. Having had no rain for four or five days every one is taking advantage of the opportunity and is putting out the crop of corn and oats in a hurry. The crop of wheat is looking fair and if nothing unforseen occurs the crop will be up to the average.

A Big Cut.

There has been a lively fight in the house committee on appropriations over the State College and whose managers wanted $266,000 at first. This was cut down to $232,000, and after a long wrangle, the committee cut it down to $68,000.

The Best Out.

The Paul E. Wert Fountain Pen, manufactured at Bloomsburg, Pa., is the best article of the kind out. We have used one for a number of years; it does not soil the fingers, its flow is even, and its merits in every particular are unexcelled.

Joining the Rails.

At 2 o'clock May 4, the construction gangs on the Clearfield & Mahoning railroad brought the two ends of the line together at a point about one mile west of Curwensville, and now steel rails join the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg and the Beech Creek system.

Death of Mrs. Nye.

Mrs. Nei, widow of Michael Nei, died at Aaronsburg, April 27, aged 81 years and 9 months. Cancer of the mouth was the cause of her death.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

Union County Deaths.

At Forest Hill, April 24, Mr. James Cornelius, aged 85 years, 11 months and 24 days.

In Mifflinburg, April 29, Sarah G., relict of Samuel Grove, dec'd, aged 82 years, 3 months and 26 days.

In West Buffalo township, May 3, wife of Daniel A. Miller, aged about 55 years.

Near Middleburg, April 21, Mrs. Elizabeth Rearich, aged 74 years, 10 months and 26 days.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Marriage Licenses

The following is the list of marriage licences issued from the Recorders office the past week:

Adam Sheesley, - - - - Coburn.
Mary Kennelly, - - Spring Mills.
Wm. J. Twigg, - - - - - Retort.
Matta S. Wilson, - - - Boalsburg.
Harvey W. Hampton, - Bellefonte.
Nora Young, - - - - - "
Joseph Mertens, - - Philipsburg.
Agnes Joseph, - - - "
Wm. Summers, - Portland Mills.
Mary Leitzell, - - - Aaronsburg.

New Millinery Goods.

New millinery goods for spring and summer just received from Philadelphia and New York. Wishing you to call and examine the same whether you purchase or not, you will be made welcome.

MYRA C. ISHLER,
276t Tusseyville.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

——C. P. Long has just returned from eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of general merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere. Stock going fast.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Pins, 2c, Needles, 5c, tops, 1c, Coat's Cotton, 4c, Ammonia, 10c, Sewing Machine Oil, 5c, Mucilage, 5c, 7x11 Slates, 4c, usual price 10c, Dictionary, for 5c, worth 20c, 3 Cakes Buttermilk Soap, 25c, 10c for a single cake.

Dress Goods in beautiful styles with Plaid and Figured Silk to combine.

Lace Curtains as low as 60c a pair. Nothing less wouldn't be worth talking about.

Silkaline, dozens of styles from 4c to 14c. Jap Art Goods for cushion, etc.

Handsome China Silk from 50c up.

Garmans.